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AN ELEMENTARY TEXT-BOOK OF
HEBREW ACCIDENCE

ARRANGED IN TYPICAL EXAMPLES

WITH CONCISE EXPLANATIONS REFERRING ESPECIAL-
LY TO THE MODIFICATION OF SOUNDS

BY

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CINCINNATI

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TO
THE VENERABLE PRESIDENT
OF THE
HEBREW UNION COLLEGE,
THE REV. DR. ISAAC M. WISE,
THIS BOOK IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED.

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P R E F A C E.

The present book is, to all intents and purposes, what it pretends to be, AN ELEMENTARY TEXT-BOOK, and its primary object is to meet the wants of the class-room. Its method, by which it will be readily distinguished from others dealing with the same subject, is consistently *paradigmatic*. It proposes to teach the sometimes very intricate details of Hebrew accidence, by a set of examples carefully selected and properly classified, each representative of a whole category of phenomena and so presented that, very often by virtue of its mere position in the context, it must associate itself in the mind of the properly trained observer with its underlying linguistic principle. The pedagogical value of this method may fitly be said to be of no small significance. The student, of whatever age he be, is always prone to mechanically memorise grammatical rules in their very wording and apply them thoughtlessly, if at all put in a position to apply them. *Thoughtlessness is rendered impossible by the present method.* No rule can be applied, unless it be reproduced by the aid of the example—its *index*, and, no matter how often the student may have to deal with the same rule, he will in each case have to retrace the whole process of observation by which he was first led to *understand* the example, to *discover* the rule.

Since, however, observation is far from being blind guess-work, and one and the same example may often lend itself to the illustration of more than one principle, it was thought advisable, wherever a principle occurred for the first time, to fix the attention of the student upon the right point of view by indicating the principle involved. These explanations are only introduced when absolutely necessary and are concisely expressed. In all cases, moreover, the explanation is preceded by the example; the latter remains the *object* of observation, the *text* on which the former is the *commentary* and, at best, a *restatement of what is virtually expressed by the example.* A system of references

was also introduced which is intended to keep together scattered examples of one and the same law. This was especially necessary in view of the phonetic laws which, by the very arrangement of the book, could be systematised only at the end, while at the same time it was thought desirable to keep the laws of sound constantly in the foreground and to have the phonological part of the book appear less in the form of an independent treatise than of an *appendix* containing a summary of such phonetic observations as have been met with in the morphology. The references, as a rule, are so arranged that each new example of an identical principle is referred to the next preceding it, so that, at any given point in the book, a reference virtually contains all passages of a similar character previously to be found. Both these helps, the explanatory remarks and the references, I trust, will be welcomed equally by pupil and teacher. Let it, however, be said that references are more sparingly given towards the end, when it is thought, the reader will be sufficiently acquainted with the entire method to be able to supply them of his own accord. A table of references to the standard grammars may be found at the end of the book.

The linguistic matter is arranged as follows:

PART i. THE WORD AS A COMBINATION OF SOUNDS (LETTERS).

PART ii. THE FORMATION AND INFLECTION OF WORDS. Part ii is divided into three chapters:

Chapter 1. *Prefixes*. The student is thus enabled, at an early stage of his study, to recognise in a given word such elements as are not essential to it.

Chapter 2. *The Pronoun*, as that part of Hebrew speech which may be said to contain words originating in demonstrative roots.

Chapter 3. *Noun and Verb*, i. e. words originating in descriptive roots. Within this chapter it was my endeavor to make the treatment of verb and noun as much as possible consistent with a view to each other. I adopted in the verb as a principle of classification the variation caused by *roots*, not by *inflectional forms*, and, as a consequence, the same principle was followed with the noun. Within each class of roots, the noun precedes the verb. The peculiar features of each class

and the phonetic laws as their cause are thus most lucidly set forth, while the inflectional forms receive their due attention where they are first met with (in the strong triliterals). The common properties of the Hebrew noun and verb are, by virtue of this arrangement, most prominently brought out, and, in the hands of any one who desires it, may become the means of arranging word-studies (and exercises for translation) in such a manner that a given root is gone through all its derivatives. Lesson XXVIII. shows the relation of particles to nouns. In the following pages, particles are introduced under the heading of those nominal formations to which they belong. At the end of this chapter the interdependence of nominal and verbal formation is once more set forth in the form of a recapitulation. The whole book closes with

PART iii. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MODIFICATION OF SOUNDS.
A SUMMARY.

In the PAOS, 1893, viii, Prof. HAUPT rightly complains of the little attention which, in our universities and seminaries, is paid to the reading of unpointed Hebrew. This book is to my knowledge the first that makes it its very aim to train students in that very important branch of the study of Hebrew. Unpointed words are introduced to a very extensive degree wherever the student's mastery of the foregoing lessons may be tested by the aid of them. The reading of unpointed texts (such as we shall soon have in Prof. Haupt's beautiful Bible edition) is thus for the first time systematically treated and made the essential part of a Hebrew Grammar.

While thus the book is primarily written with a view to its being practical, it may at the same time safely lay claim to a scientific character. The results of modern comparative philology are embodied throughout the book. Every form is, as far as possible, reduced to its original shape, and the modifications are phonetically explained. Even the beginner must be made to understand that there is law and order in what appears to the uninitiated as a *chaos* of facts, a *lawless mass* which may be committed to memory and occasionally marveled at, but never understood. The study of Hebrew, under the hand of the great

modern masters of Hebrew philology, ceases to be drudge-work, but becomes a pleasure, and it is my experience at least that a thing *understood* is a thing *retained*, and that, with this principle as a guide, much of the waste of time and energy usually incurred may be reasonably spared. Many of the views and explanations given in this book, as a matter of course, have been adopted from others, and it is but fitting that I should acknowledge to have *learned* much from BARTH (*Die Nominalbildung in den semitischen Sprachen*), BOETCHER (*Ausführliches Lehrbuch der hebr. Sprache*), DRIVER (*A Treatise on the Use of the Tenses in Hebrew*, ed. 3, which contains many points on morphology expressed with the usual soundness of judgment peculiar to this author), GESENIUS-KAUTZSCH (*Hebr. Grammatik*, ed. 25; an English version, I understand, is forthcoming from the Clarendon Press), KOENIG (*Historisch-kritisches Lehrgebäude der hebr. Sprache I.* ; while this is being written, the second part has not appeared, though, unless I be misinformed, this long-expected book is sure to come out this year), LAGARDE (*Übersicht über die im Aramäischen, Arabischen u. Hebr. übliche Bildung der Nomina* and the *Register u. Nachträge* thereto), NOELDEKE (e. g. ZDMG, 37, 525), PHILIPPI (*Wesen und Ursprung des st. cstr. im Hebr.*), SPITTA-BEY (*Grammatik des arabischen Vulgärdialectes von Aegypten*), STADE (*Lehrbuch der hebr. Grammatik* and others. There are, however, some points for which I hold myself solely responsible. I hope that the particular prominence given the matter of early and later Hebrew accentuation will please scholars who, with Lagarde (l. l., 153, 4-8), believe that this subject deserves attention. My theory is very simple. The Hebrew language has gone through a double process of accentuation. Remnants of the older system are the so-called *Vorton* and the *secondary tone* (cf. the highly instructive statement of Spitta [l. l., 59 bottom] 'dass der Hauptunterschied zwischen dem altarabischen und dem modernägyptischen Accente darin besteht, dass man heute in Aegypten den Hauptton auf die Silben legt, die früher den Nebenton hatten, und umgekehrt oft den früheren Hauptton zum Nebenton macht'). All recession of the accent is in truth but a return to its natural position. In ligature, it is the first word that

bears the principal or primary tone, and not the second which, as a rule, is the much shorter one.— In collecting the examples, I was greatly aided by the grammars of Stade (for the noun), Böttcher and König (for the verb). In a considerable number of cases I was obliged to refer to the Concordance, and in not a few I could avail myself of my own *Bibelfestigkeit*, however insignificant it may be. All examples, so far as they are given in the main text (not in the paradigms) and are not bracketed, are found in the Bible.

This book which deals only with accidence, is but the framework of what goes on in the class-room and presupposes all along supplementary exercises in translating from Hebrew into English and *vice versa*, and the study of the elements of syntax. While the study of grammar is desirable as a study of the classified phenomena of a language, the language itself in its totality must not for a moment be allowed to remain in the background. Translation from English into Hebrew should most especially be practised, for it is a well-known fact that it is much more difficult to write a language than to understand it. Such exercises are best carried out in the class-room, on the black-board, under the supervision of the teacher and the watchful eye of the whole class, or on paper in the form of tests. I hope some time in the future to publish a book containing such exercises; for the present the teacher may avail himself best of Kautzsch's '*Übungsbuch*' (ed. 2, Leipzig, published by F. C. W. Vogel). A small book containing exercises in reading I may be in a position to issue within a short time, which may then be applied for at the same places where this book is to be obtained.

The present method, in a less perfect shape, was tried last year in the beginners' class of the Preparatory Department in this institution, and found to be successful. It is this circumstance, coupled with the fact that the first to encourage me in my work, while it yet was in the shape of an unseemly manuscript, was the venerable President of the Hebrew Union College, the REV. DR. ISAAC M. WISE, that prompted my recognition so inadequately expressed at the head of this book.

I am also greatly indebted to two most prominent scholars, Professors MORRIS JASTROW JR., of the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, and GEORGE F. MOORE, of the ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, whose advice I sought and promptly obtained, for their kind encouragement and for some very valuable suggestions which have served in no small degree to enhance the value of the method. Prof. Jastrow also kindly read the greater part of the proof-sheets.

In conclusion I wish to say that I consider myself under great obligation to my brother-in-law, Mr. ABRAHAM GINSBERG, at whose printing establishment this book was printed and to whose efforts mainly its neat appearance and the comparative absence in it of gross typographical errors are due.

May this book, the product of more than a year's hard labor, in spite of its imperfections, be given a fair trial and contribute its share toward a better understanding and a truer knowledge of the Bible.

M. M.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE,
CINCINNATI, O., September, 1893.

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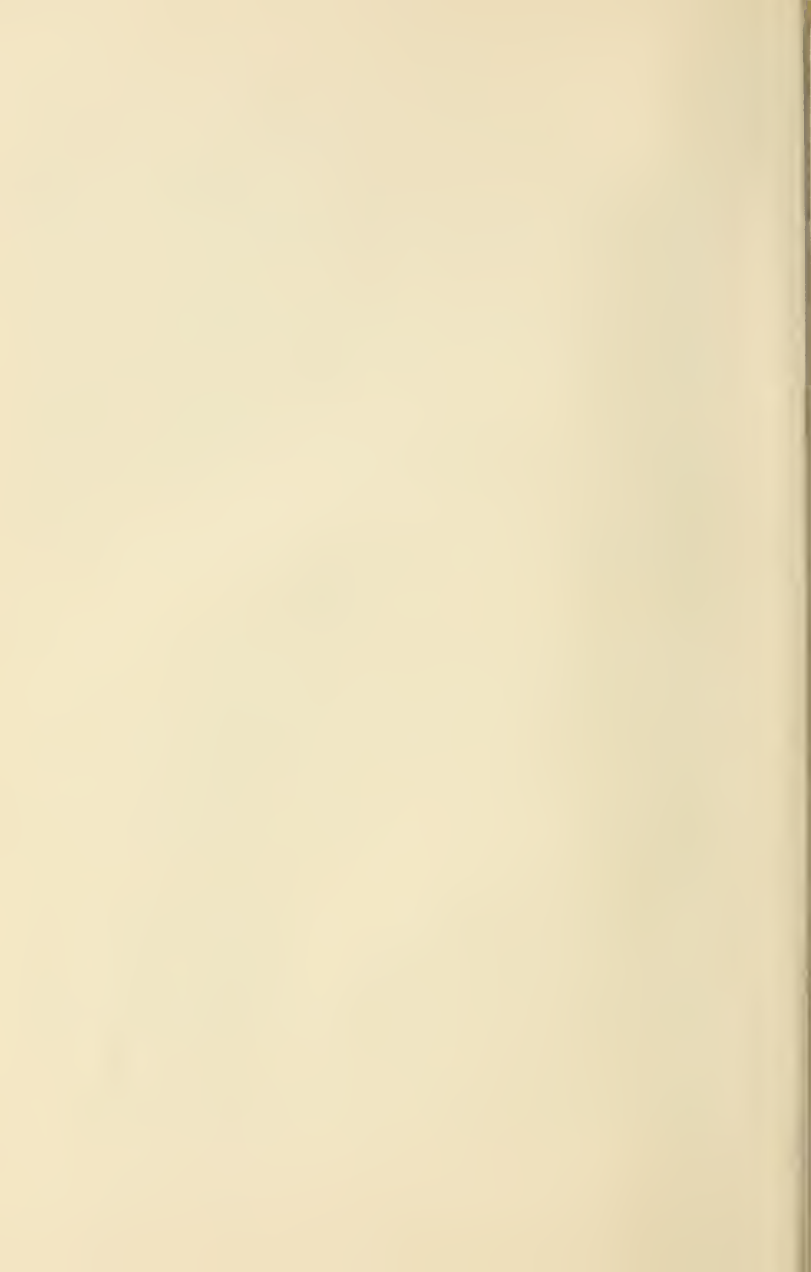
NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

The references in the book indicate page, line and word (respectively explanatory note). Thus 13, 7³=page 13, line 7, word (phrase) or explanatory note 3. The following false references are corrected here. 18, 8 f. read: 14, 4 f. — 26, 6 read : 24, 11. — 31, 19—23. 3 f.— 48, 6 put the small figure within the parenthesis. — 56, 5 read: 55, 11².—62, 10—44, 1⁵.—69, 11—58.—78, 21—76, 9¹.—88, 19: 18¹.—The sign† indicates an *exceptional* form.

13, 19² add : *a*, not *e*, with gutturals. — 20, 18 read : roots. — 22, 19¹ put the holem point in the right place [cf. 5, 5] (displacements of vowel - signs or diacritical points may be found elsewhere, but not too frequently, I hope).—23, 14. 15f. indicate the formation: maqtul; taqtal, taqtil; taqtul (equally 113, 4 insert: qatlân).—64, 5¹ read: שְׁלֹחַת.—65, between lines 3 and 4 insert: *'final vowel of the stem preserved*.—On p. 74 the marginal figures should be placed one line above their present places. — 76, 13 after the second ; add : 'amin'tu ('imin'tu)='amit'tu ('imit'tu)='emét' אִמְתוֹ, אִמְתוֹ.—83, 4 indicate in the English transcription the doubling of the middle radical.—95 put above l. 1 the heading : THE N REFLEX.—104, 6 put . in the place of the first;.—114, 18 add the missing note: '109, 19¹.

The manuscript of the latter part of the book, beginning with p. 130, was prepared on dictation by my pupil EDMUND LANDAU, whose keen interest in the work made me forget the strain to which I put myself in summing up hundreds of scattered references under the head of a few laws of grammatical structure or phonetic modification, and to whom I am greatly indebted for his kind services.

The term *principal forms* (32, 6) was coined by the class referred to at the end of the Preface (p. ix) and headed by EMIL LEIPZIGER.



PART I.

THE WORD AS A COMBINATION OF SOUNDS
(LETTERS).

I. CONSONANTS (C).

1. FORM. ¹א ²ב ³ג ⁴ד ⁵ה ⁶ו ⁷ז ⁸ח ⁹ט ¹⁰י ¹¹כ ¹²ל ¹³מ ¹⁴נ ¹⁵ס ¹⁶ע ¹⁷פ ¹⁸צ ¹⁹ק ²⁰ר ²¹ש and ²²ת (= the *alphabet*; cf. Ps 119).

Note ¹¹י ¹³ך ¹⁴ן ¹⁷ף ¹⁸ץ (*final letters*).

10 2. NAMES. ¹אלף 'a'lep ²בית bêt ³גמל gi'mel ⁴דלת da'let ⁵הא hē ⁶ו' wāw ⁷זין za'yin ⁸חית hêt ⁹טית têt ¹⁰יור yôd ¹¹כף kap ¹²למר la'med ¹³מים mêm ¹⁴נון nûn ¹⁵סמך sa'mek ¹⁶עין 'a'yin ¹⁷פא (פי) pē ¹⁸צדי sādē ¹⁹קוף qôp ²⁰ריש rêš ²¹שין a. ²²ת' taw.

15 3. CLASSIFICATION A. TRANSCRIPTION.

a. Gutturals: א', ה h, ע', ח h.

b. Mutes: Sonant | Surd

	Explosive	Fricative	Explosive	Fricative
¹ Palatals	ג g	ז D Z	כ k	ח q
² Dentals	ד d	זר D Z	ת t	ט ṭ
³ Labials	ב b	ב B	פ p	פ P

Note בְּגַדְכֶּפֶת beGaDkePAT דָּגֵשׁ dâgēš [*i. e.* sharpener] *lene*); בָּרַפָּה rāPè [*i. e.* weak]).

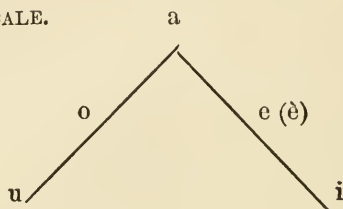
c. Semivowels: י y (palatal) a. ו w (labial).

d. Liquids. ל l, ר r (linguals), נ n (dental nasal) a. מ m (labial n.).

5

II. VOWELS (V).

1. SCALE.



Note ^av (*indifferent*), v (*short*), $\bar{v}$ (*produced*), $\hat{v}$ (*long*).

2. VOWEL (SILENT) LETTERS. מֵצָא, בֵּין, קוֹם; גִּלָּה קָם (*full a. defective spelling*). Note מִפִּיקָה mappîq [*i. e.* sounder]); הֵ (2).

15

3. VOWEL SIGNS.

בִּי a — פָּתַח pa'tah־ קָמֵץ־ qām'es־

בֵּי e, è=ä — סֵגוֹל segôl־ è=ä—segôl magnum

בֶּי ē [ê] — צֵרֵי sērê־ ê—sērê m.

בִּי i [î] — חֵירֵק hî'req־ î—hî'req m.

20

B. PRINCIPAL TONE. SECONDARY TONE.

1. כְּתַב (ultima); כְּתַבְתִּי (kāTab'ti, penult).
2. הָאֵלֶּה, יִרְאוּ, יִרְדָּה, חֲקַמָּה (hā'-kemā'; secondary tone; —=מֵתֵג mè'teg [*i. e.* bridle]).

IV. MODIFICATION OF SOUNDS.

5

A. DAGEŠ FORTE.

דִּבֵּר di-b-er=dib-ber (*sharpened* syll. ; *extension* (doubling) of consonants). Note הֶעֱזָה (4,15).

B. DAGEŠ LENE.

1. יִרְבֶּה, עֲבָרוּ (aspirated sound); יִרְבֶּה (hardened sound). 10

C. MEDIAL ŠEWA.

1. בִּזְבִּי, דִּבֵּר, אִסֵּר (*firmly* closed syll.).
2. בְּתִבִּים (*loosely* c. s.; —=medial š.).

D. SIMPLE A. COMPOUND ŠEWA.

15

1. מִלְכִּי, בְּתִבִּים, בְּנִי (*simple* š.).
2. פְּעָלִי, בְּאֵמֹר, אֲנִי (*compound* š. ; —, —, —
= [š.] חֲטָף hātēp [*i. e.* shortening] parah, seGol,
games=a, e, o=reduced a, e, or o).

V. ACCENTS A. ASPIRATED SOUNDS.

A. ACCENTS.

20

Ex i. 1; Josh i. 2.

1. *Disjunctive* accents. Note סְלִיק sillûq [stop] +

אֶתְנַחֵם sôp pāsûq [verse end] (:—) a. אֶתְנַחֵם
'atnah [pause] (—).

2. *Conjunctive* a.

3. עַד־, אֶל־הָאָרֶץ; אֶרֶץ־מִדְיָן, בֶּת־פָּרָעָה.
5 אֵת כָּל־בֵּית אָבִיךָ, אֶת־הִירְדֵן; עַל־הָאָרֶץ, הַנִּגְהָר
(*proclitic*; " = מַקְקֵף maqqēp [*i. e.* connecting line]).

B. DAGEŠ LENE—CONTINUED.

2¹. וּבִיתוֹ בָּאוּ, בְּרֹאשִׁית בָּרָא; בְּרֹאשִׁית.

2². a. בְּצִדְדָה, שִׁמְעַת בְּקִלִּי, כֹּל־בֵּית אֲבִיךָ.
10 יְהוֹנָתָן בְּצִדְקוֹ, עָשָׂה בְּכָל־דָּבָר, תְּחִלָּה.

Note יְהוֹנָתָן = יְהוֹנָתָן qerê ûkeTîB
[*i. e.* read a. written]; *perpetual* q.).

b. וַיִּשְׁחִיתוּ וְיָהִי כְּבָלֹת, וַיְהִי בְּבוֹאָהּ, but
בְּבִגְדֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל.



PART II.
THE FORMATION AND INFLECTION
OF WORDS.

CHAPTER I. PREFIXES.

VI. THE ARTICLE [MEṬEG].

A. THE ARTICLE.

1. מֶלֶךְ; hal-mè'leK=hammeleK (*assimilation of*
10 *consonants*)=הַמֶּלֶךְ (d. f. *for assimilation*).

B. [LIGHT] MEṬEG.

1. מֶלֶךְ-צֶדֶק, כִּי-עֲלֶיךָ, לֹא-יָדַע, הָאָדָם;
מִתְחַתְּנוֹת; אֶרֶץ-מִדְיָן, מִלֹּא-הַגּוֹיִם, הָאֲרֻבָּעִים;
וּבֵיתוֹ מִיָּלֶךְ; (*ordinary l. m.*). Note
15 2. (To III B 2 add:) יֶשֶׁתְּ-לִי (šāt); יַעֲקֹב
(6,17); וְהַקְמַתִּי; וְאֲבָרְכָהּ (*indispensable l. m.*).

C. THE ARTICLE—CONTINUED. (GRAVE MEṬEG.)

- NOTES. 1. הַצִּפּוֹרִדָּעִים (3,19).—2. הַלְוִיִּם.
20 הַמְרוּצָה, הַמְעָרָה, הַמְהוּמָה; (4,4); הַמְעָט, הַמְסֻלָּה
(3,16).—3. הַיְעֵפִים, הַיְהוּדִים but הַיְלָרִים
2. הָאָדָם, הָעָם; הַהוּא, הַחֲרִישׁ (*lost doubling*);
הַרְשָׁע (*compensative production of short vowels*) (3,16).

2. זָהָב וְכֶסֶף, וּמֵת
 3. וְאֱלֹהִים וַיְהִי־הָיָה וַיְהִי־לִי, וַעֲזָוִי, וְחָכֶם
 4. וַיְהִי (3,20). וּפְרָצָה, וּמֶלֶךְ, וּבָיִם; וּלְכָל
 5. וְאָדָם
 5 6. וְהָעָם

IX. THE PREPOSITION מִן.

1. מִיַּד־רִשָּׁע (11,9) מִיַּעַר, (מִהָאָרֶץ) מִן־הָאָרֶץ
 (12,18²;3).

2. מִרָאשׁ, מֵאִישׁ, מֵעַם, מִן־הָאָרֶץ, מִתְּחִלָּה.

10 Note מִחוּץ a. מִחוּץ (11,22f.).

CHAPTER II. THE PRONOUN.

X. THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1	c.	אֲנִי ¹ , אַנְכִּי ²	אֲנַחְנּוּ
15	2 m.	אַתָּה ³	אַתֶּם
	" f.	אַתָּ ⁵	אַתֶּנָּה, אַתֶּן
3	m.	הוּא ⁷	הֵם, הֵמָּה ³
	" f.	הִיא ⁹	הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה ¹⁰

¹a'nâki'y(a) (â rounded to ô;7¹); ²ani'y(a); ³an'ta

(13, 7³; 12, 7); ⁴an'tum (u *flattened* to e); ⁴an'ti(n);
⁶antun'na (⁴antin'na, u *flattened* to i; = attē'nā, i
produced to ē); ⁷hu'w(a) = hu'(a) (12, 11¹); ⁶hum (him);
 hi'y(a) = hi'(a); ¹⁰hun'na (hin'na; dageš forte *for*
contraction).

5

PAUSAL FORMS.

אֲנִי, אַתָּה, אַתָּה, אַתָּה, אַתָּה, אַתָּה.

XI. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

IN THE ABSOLUTE STATE.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

10

MASCULINE.

N. sū'su(m,n) הַסּוּס הַסּוּסִים

G. sū'si(m,n) הַסּוּסִים sūsīm הַסּוּסִים

D. לַסּוּסִים לַסּוּסִים

A. sū'sa(m,n) אֶת־הַסּוּסִים אֶת־הַסּוּסִים 15

FEMININE.

N. sū'satu הַסּוּסָה הַסּוּסָה sū'sāt הַסּוּסוֹת

G. הַסּוּסָה הַסּוּסָה הַסּוּסוֹת

D. לַסּוּסָה לַסּוּסָה לַסּוּסוֹת

A. אֶת־הַסּוּסָה אֶת־הַסּוּסָה אֶת־הַסּוּסוֹת 20

IN THE CONSTRUCT STATE.

אֶת־סוּס, לַסּוּס, סוּס, סוּס הַגִּבּוֹר or הַגִּבּוֹרִים

sû'sai סוֹסִי

אֶת־סוֹסִי, לְסוֹסִי, סוֹסִי, סוֹסִי הַגִּבּוֹר or הַגִּבּוֹרִים

sû'satu סוֹסֵת

לְסוֹסֵת, סוֹסֵת, סוֹסֵת הַגִּבּוֹר or הַגִּבּוֹרִים

5 אֶת־סוֹסֵת.

sû'sātu סוֹסוֹת

לְסוֹסוֹת, סוֹסוֹת, סוֹסוֹת הַגִּבּוֹר or הַגִּבּוֹרִים
אֶת־סוֹסוֹת.

XII. THE GENITIVE OF THE PERSONAL
10 PRONOUN (SUFFIXES).

סוֹס הַגִּבּוֹר

sûsi-y(a) (13,19¹) אֶת־סוֹסִי, לְסוֹסִי, סוֹסִי, סוֹסִי

sû'sa-ka'(12,14) סוֹסְךָ etc. sûsa'ka (12,3) סוֹסְךָ.

sûsa-ki, sûsaik, sûsêk (12,11²) סוֹסְךָ etc.

15 sûsa-lu, sûsan (12,15), sûsô סוֹסוֹ etc.

sûsa-l(a) סוֹסְהָ etc.

סוֹס הַגִּבּוֹרִים

sûsi-nu (14,2f.) סוֹסֵנוּ etc.

sû'sa-kum (13¹) קוֹסְכֶם etc.

16 XII. THE GENITIVE OF THE PERS. PRONOUN.

sû'sa-kun סוֹסַיְכֵן etc.

sûsa-(h)um (15,15) sûsâm סוֹסַם etc.

sûsa-(h)un סוֹסַיְךְ etc.

סוֹסַי הַגְּבוֹר

סוֹסַי הַגְּבוֹרִים

sûsai-y (a) סוֹסַיְי etc. sûsai-nu סוֹסַיְנוּ etc.

5

סוֹסַיְי.
אֶת

sûsai-ka (ê to è) סוֹסַיְכָּה etc. sûsai-kum סוֹסַיְכֶם etc.

etc.

sûsai-k(i) סוֹסַיְכִי etc. sûsai-kun סוֹסַיְכֵן etc.

סוֹסַיְכִי.
אֶת

10

sûsai-(h)u, sûsâw סוֹסַיְו סוֹסַיְהֶם etc.

etc.

sûsai-h(a) (7) סוֹסַיְהָ etc. sûsai-hun סוֹסַיְהֵן etc.

etc.

סוֹסַת הַגְּבוֹר

סוֹסַת הַגְּבוֹרִים

15

sûsati-y(a) סוֹסַתִּי etc. sûsati-nu סוֹסַתְנוּ etc.

sûsa'ta-ka' סוֹסַתְכָּה etc. sû'sata-kum סוֹסַתְכֶם etc.

סוֹסַתְכָּה.
אֶת

sûsata-ki סוֹסַתְכִי etc. sû'sata-kun סוֹסַתְכֵן etc.

sûsata-(h)u סוֹסַתְו etc. sûsata-(h)um סוֹסַתְהֶם etc.

20

sûsata-h(a) סוֹסַתְהָ etc. sûsata-(h)un סוֹסַתְהֵן etc.

סוסות הגבורים סוסות הגבור

sûsâtai-y(a) סוסותי etc. sûsâtai-nu סוסותינו etc.

סוסותי.

sûsâtai-ka סוסותיך etc. sûsâtai-kum סוסותיכם

etc.

5

sûsâtai-ki סוסותיך etc. sûsâtai-kun סוסותיכן etc.

סוסותיך.

sûsâtai-(h)u סוסותיו etc. sûsâtai-hum סוסותיהם

sûsâtai-ha סוסותיה etc. sûsâtai-hun סוסותיהן etc.

10 Note סוסותיך, סוסותיך, ai resolved into aiy.

XIII. A. REMNANT OF A CASE ENDING.

חוצה = hû'sa(n); החוצה = hahû'sa (accus. of direction).

15

B. THE DATIVE OF THE PERS. PRON.

לכם, לנו; לה, לו, לך, לך, לי, לעיר.
להן, להם, [לכן].

c. THE PREPOSITIONS BA AND KA W. SUFFIXES.

20 בכם, בנו; בה, בו, בך, בך, בי, בדרך.
בהן, בהם a. בם.

בְּמוֹהוּ, —, בְּמוֹךְ (=kamâniya; 13, 19), בְּמוֹנִי. בְּאִישׁ
 בְּהֶנָּה, בְּהֵם, —, בְּכֶם, בְּמוֹנוּ; בְּמוֹהוּ

XIV. A. THE ACCUSATIVE OF THE PERS.
 PRONOUN.

5 אֶתְּהָ, אֹתוֹ, אֶתְךָ, אֶתְךָ, אֶתִּי, אֶתְּהֶדְבָּר
 אֶתְּנִי, אֶתְּכֶם, אֶתְכֶן, אֶתְּנוּ.

B. מִן. W. SUFFIXES.

מִמֶּנִּי מִן־הֶדְבָּרְךָ (=minme'nniya, *reduplication*; 13,
 19²), מִמֶּנּוּ; מִמֶּנָּה (=minme'nhu), מִמֶּכָּךְ, מִמֶּכָּךְ,
 (=minme'nnu), מִמֶּכֶם, מִמֶּכֶן, מִמֶּהֶם (13, 9²) a. מִמֶּהֶנָּה, 10
 מִמֶּהֶנָּה.

C. THE DUAL.

raglaim רַגְלַיִם הֶרְגְלַיִם (17, 10) estr. raglai רַגְלֵי
 רַגְלָיו, [רַגְלֵיךְ], רַגְלֵיךְ, רַגְלֵיךְ, רַגְלֵי מִבְּשָׁר
 רַגְלֵיהֶם, [רַגְלֵיכֶן], רַגְלֵיכֶם, רַגְלֵינוּ; רַגְלֵיהָ 15
 [רַגְלֵיהֶן]. —'ammataim אֲמַתַּיִם.

XV. THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN.

S. m. zai(=zaya) זֶה f. za'at זֹאת (12, 11; 1). P.c.
 illai (15, 18; 14, 4f.) אֵלֶּה.

NOTES. 1. Gen. זֶה מִחִיר אֵלֶּה, עֵינַי אֵלֶּה. —2. Dat. 20

לְזֶה a. לְאֵלֶּה, לְזֹאת, לְזֶה a. לְאֵלֶּה. —3. Acc. אֶת־זֶה a.

זֶה. —4. אֵלֶּה a. אֶת־אֵלֶּה, וְזֹאת a. אֶת־זֹאת, זֶה
הַהֶמָּה a. הֵם, הֵיא, הֵהוּא. —5. (12, 18¹). פְּרִיָּה
הַהֶנָּה.

XVI. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

5 S. a. P. c. אֲשֶׁר.

XVII. A. THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

1. בְּתִמִּי ; מִי אֵלֶּה, מִי אֶת, מִי אֲנֹכִי, מִי
אֶת־מִי, לְמִי, אֶת.

2¹. מִה־מִּלְאֲכֶתְךָ, מִה־יִּדְבָּר (2¹), מִה־זֶּה
10 (cf. 12, 18²; 11, 20).

2¹. מִה־הֶמָּה, מִה־הֵם (מִה־הוּא ; מִה־חֲטָאתִי,
and מִה־ ; מִה־עֲמָרִי ; מִה־הַעֲבָרָה, (מִה־הֶנָּה
מִה־ ; מִה־רְאִיתִי ; אֶהְבֵּתִי (also מִה־הֵם etc.)(11, 22f.);
מִה.

2². מִה־עֲשִׂיתִי, מִה־הִיא, מִה־חֲטָאתִי (also
15 בְּמָה, בְּמָה but בְּמָה (15, 13); מִה־חֲטָאתִי etc.)
בְּמָה ; אֲרַע.

2³. Gen. לְמָה יִהְיֶה. Dat. חֻכְמַת־מָה לָּהֶם. Acc. לְמָה נָפְלוּ ; לְמָה עֲזַבְתָּנִי, לְמָה הֶעֱלִיתָנוּ
מָה.

20

3. אֵי מִזֶּה, אֵי־זֶה.

B. THE INTERROGATIVE PARTICLE HA.

1. הֲיִרְעֶתֶם; (19,9¹); הֲרִאִיתֶם, הֲזָבַחְתִּים, הֲמַעַטְתִּים (19,9f.).

2. הֲאֵתָהּ, הֲעֵבַרְתָּ, הֲהוּא, הֲחִפִּין (19,11ff.), 5
הֲהִיָּהּ (12,10).

3. הֲאֵפֶס; הֲהִירָהּ, הֲחֹזֵק (19,15f.)

4. הֲטָרַם (13,19²).

Note הֲכִי, הֲגַם, הֲאָף; הֲלֵא, הֲאֵם.

CHAPTER III. NOUN A. VERB. 10

XVIII. ROOTS A. STEMS.

1. 'a, ya, ka, na, ta, etc. (*demonstrative* roots);
נֶגַח, יָגַר, זֹל (*descriptive* roots).

2. נֶגַח, נִגַּע, נִגַּח ([secondary] roots): נֶגַח
(primary root); יָגַר, גִּיר; זֹל, זָלַל; גִּיר, גָּר; זֹל, זָלַל (15)

3. סָבַב (*completely* developed *triliteral*); קָטַל
(*incompletely* developed *trilit.*); כָּרַסַם (*polyliteral*).

4. לָקַח, סָלַק, נָפַל (*strong* root); סָבַב, קָטַל
(*liquid* roots); מָצַא, רָאָה, אָסַף (*weak* roots);
יָשַׁב, גָּלָה, קוּם, יָשַׁב (=גָּלִי*) (*semivocalic* roots). 20

2. מַלְךְ (orig. malku[n]), פָּקִיד (paqid) (*monosyllables* a. *dissyllables*).

3. דָּבָר (dabar), עוֹלָם ('alam), צִדִּיק, פָּקִיד, מְשׁוֹל (with *mutable* a. *immutable* vowels).

a. MASCULINE NOUNS.

5

XX. FIRST CLASS. ONE (SHORT) VOWEL IN THE SYLLABLE OF THE STEM (CVCC).

1. qatl

S. abs. dar'k(u)=dè'rek¹
a.
cstr.

דָּרַךְ

dar'kiy(a)=darkí'²

דָּרְכִי

10

P. abs. dara'kîm=derākîm'³

דָּרְכִים

cstr. da'rakai=darekê'⁴

דָּרְכֵי אִישׁ

dara'kaiy(a)=derākay'³

דָּרְכֵי

da'rakaikum'=darekêkem'⁴

דָּרְכֵיכֶם

D. abs. rag'laim=ragla'yim²

רָגְלִים

15

cstr. rag'lai=raglê'²

רָגְלֵי מְשִׁיר

2. qitl, sipr סִפָּרִי, סִפָּרִי; sipar סִפָּרִים, סִפָּרִי; קִבֵּצִים qibs; קִבֵּצִים, סִפָּרִים, סִפָּרִי, הַמֶּלֶךְ

3. qutl, qudš קִדְּשִׁי, קִדְּשׁ; buqar בִּקְרִים, בִּקְרִי

קִדְּשֵׁיכֶם, [בִּקְרִי, קִדְּשִׁי] הַזֶּה; mutn 20

מִתְנֵי אִישׁ, מִתְנֵים

¹a flattened to è; second e faint remnant of a fuller vowel; ²a, i or u[o] remains in closed syllable; ³unaccented v reduced to e; (orig.) accented a produced to ā; ⁴v remains in loosely closed syllable (second v not altogether lost); ⁵accented i produced to ē; ⁶accented u[o] produced to ō.

NOTES. 1. גִּרְדָּה זָכָר מֶלֶךְ בָּרָם a. זָכָר גִּרְדָּה.
 2. (קִשְׁט) קִשְׁט בְּרִי' יוֹסֵף בְּרִבִּים; זָכָרִי.—(קִשְׁט) קִשְׁט
 3. נִפְשׁוֹת (4, 5; u its homogeneous vowel).—נִפְשׁוֹת אֲבִיוֹנִים, (נִפְשׁ) (qo-,
 10 a. קִרְשִׁים קִרְשִׁים נִפְשׁוֹת אֲבִיוֹנִים, (נִפְשׁ) (qo-,
 šo--).—4. בְּגָדִי a. יִקְבֵּה; יִקְבֵּהם.—5. קִרְנִים
 a. דְּרָכִים קִרְנִים.

XXI. SECOND CLASS. SHORT VOWELS IN BOTH SYLLABLES OF THE STEM (CVCVC).

4. qatal

15	S. abs.	da'bar=dāBār'	דָּבַר
	cstr.	dabar'=deBar'	דִּבֶּר יְהוָה
		daba'riy(a)=deBārī'	דִּבְרִי
		daba'raka'=deBārēKā'	דִּבְרָה
		daba'rakum=deBareKem'	דִּבְרְכֶם
20	P. abs.	daba'rīm=deBārīm'	דִּבְרִים

estr. da'barai=dīberê' (12, 13) דְּבָרֵי הָעַם

daba'rai(a)=deBāray' דְּבָרֵי

da'baraikum'=dīberêkem' דְּבָרֵיכֶם

D. abs. kana'paim=kenāPa'yim כַּנָּפִים

ka'napai=kanēPê' כַּנָּפֵי נְשָׁרִים 5

5. qatil, za'qin=zāqēn' זָקֵן בֵּיתוֹ, זָקֵן (a for ē), זָקֵנִי, זָקֵנֶיכֶם, זָקֵנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, זָקֵנִים, זָקֵנֶיךָ.

6. qatul, qa'tun=qātōn' קָטֹן בָּנָיו, קָטֹן; ba'rud בְּרֹדִים (20, 3').

NOTES. 1. מִגְמְלֵי אֲדָנָיו, (גִּמְלָה) † גִּמְלִים, 10
לִגְמְלֵיךָ, לִגְמְלֵיהֶם, (9) — 2. לָבֵן לְשָׁנִים. (labin;
e for ē in *ligature*); גִּזְלָה, גִּזְלָה; גִּזְלָה, גִּזְלָה a.

אֲגִדְרָתִיו, אֲגִדְרָתִי, אֲגִדְרָתִי.

7. qital בִּשְׁפָל הַקּוֹל; dibaš' דְּבַשׁ, (=dīBešî').

8. qitil בְּבִגְדוֹ.

15

9. qutul מִלֶּךְ-מֶלֶךְ (o for ō in *ligature*), בְּמֶלְכוֹ.

XXII. THIRD CLASS. SHORT VOWEL IN THE FIRST, LONG VOWEL IN THE SECOND SYL-

LABLE OF THE STEM. (CVCVC).

10. qatál, ka'bâd=kābôd' (18,18) כָּבוֹד, כָּבוֹד
 5 גְּדוּלָּים; כְּבוֹדָם, כְּבוֹדָהּ, כְּבוֹדִי, מַלְכִּים
 גְּדָלִיו, גְּדָלִי הָעִיר.
 11. qatíl פְּקִידִים; פְּקִידוֹ, פְּקִיד הַלְוִיִּם, פְּקִיד
 12. qatûl בְּרוּכֵי יְהוָה, בְּרוּכִים; בְּרוּךְ יְהוָה, בְּרוּךְ
 13. qitál (qutál) כִּכְתָּבְךָ, בְּכָתֶבְךָ אִמָּת, בְּכָתֶב
 10 כְּפוּרִי זֶהב, כְּפוּר
 14. qitíl (qutíl) כְּפִירִים, כְּפִיר
 15. qitûl (qutûl) גְּבֻלַּת עַמִּים, גְּבֻל

XXIII. A. FOURTH CLASS. LONG VOWEL IN THE FIRST, SHORT VOWEL IN THE

SECOND SYLLABLE (CVCVC).

15. 16. qátal (4) עוֹלָם, 'āla'mîm = 'ô'lāmîm'
 עוֹלָמִי עַד, עוֹלָמִים (the tone recedes before a
 word commencing in an accented syllable).
 17. qâtíl שְׁמֶרֶךְ, יִצְרָךְ, שְׁפָטִי, שְׁפָט צֶדֶק, שְׁפָט
 20 שְׁפָטִיךָ, שְׁפָטִי אֶרֶץ, שְׁפָטִים

שִׁפְטָה, bāgi'dat=bó'Gēdā' בִּגְדָה; šakkû'lat=šak-
kûlā' שִׁכְלָה.

2. gibart' (gibirt') = gēBè'ret (23,1) גִּבְרֵת;

קִטְרֵת; שִׁקְטָה; חֲתָמָה

5 3. מִמְלָכָה: אֵילָת הַשָּׁחַר, אֵילָה a. מִמְלָכַת כְּהֹנִים.

B. FIRST CLASS. CVCC—AT.

1-3. מִלְכוּת; קִרְמָתָה, מִלְכַּת שָׁבָא, מִלְכָּה.

בְּכִשֵּׁת הָאִישׁ, (17,13) גִּבְעָתָה, בְּכִשָּׁה a. בְּכִשָּׁה

10 רִקְמָתַיִם. בְּכִשֵּׁת הַצֹּאן, בְּכִשֵּׁת.

c. SECOND CLASS. CVCVC—AT.

4. צִרְקָתָה; צִרְקָתִי, צִרְקַת הַצִּדִּיקִים, צִרְקָה

בְּרִפְתִּי; קִטְנָה. Note צִרְקָתֵינוּ, צִרְקוֹת יְהוָה, צִרְקוֹת
בְּרִפְתִּי but יְהוָה

15 5. גִּבְלָתָה, † גִּבְלָתִי, גִּבְלַת הָאָדָם, גִּבְלָה

גִּבְלָתוֹ. Note גִּזְלַת הָעֶנִי, לְבָנִים, קִבְנָה. גִּבְלָתוֹ

6. קָדְלוֹת; גִּדְלוֹתָהּ, גִּדְלַת מִרְדְּכַי, גִּדְלָה

7. וּבִקְרִבָתָם, לְקִרְבָּה 9. קִרְבַּת אֱלֹהִים.

D. THIRD CLASS. CVC^hC—AT.

10 (13). גִּלְלוֹת; גִּלְלוּלָהּ.

11 (14). נְתִיבוֹת; נְתִיבָתִי, נְתִיבָהּ.

12 (15). שְׁמוּרוֹת עֵינַי; יְסָדָתוֹ.

E. FOURTH CLASS. C^hVCVC—(A)T.

5

16. 17. יִלְדָּת, שִׁפְטָהּ. כְּתָרוֹת, כְּתָרָתָהּ.
הִילָדוֹת; יוֹלְדָתְכֶם, יוֹלְדָתוֹ.

19. 20 (27). אִילּוֹת הַשָּׂדֶה, אִילּוֹת. (26, 3³).
בִּיבִישָׁת, יִבְיֶשֶׁת a. יִבְשָׁה. אוֹלָתִי, אוֹלָתָהּ.

21. מַמְלֻכוֹת הַגּוֹיִם, מַמְלֻכוֹת; מַמְלֻכָתִי. 10
מִשְׁמָרוֹת, מִשְׁמָרָתָהּ; מִשְׁמָרְךָ, מִשְׁמָרָתָהּ. Note

מִשְׁמָרְתָּם (17, 10¹).

22. מִזְמָרוֹתֶיכֶם, מִזְמָרוֹת; מִכְשֵׁלָהּ.

23. מִתְּכַנְּתוֹ, מִתְּכַנְּת הַלְּבָנִים.

24. תִּרְדַּמַּת יְהוָה, תִּרְדַּמָּהּ. 25. תִּפְלָצְתָּךְ. 15

26. תִּלְבֶּשֶׁת.

כְּתָנֶת † שְׁכָנְתָּךְ, גְּבִרְתָּהּ, גְּבִרְתָּךְ, גְּבִרָתָהּ. Note

(26, 6^a), כְּתִנּוֹת; כְּתִנְתָּךְ, כְּתִנְתִּי, כְּתִנְתָּ יוֹסֵף,

(note *a*, not *e*!), כְּתִנְתָּם, כְּתִנּוֹת עוֹר. (28, 12).

F. FIFTH CLASS. $\hat{C}\hat{V}\hat{C}\hat{V}\hat{C}$ —AT.

28. תַּחְבּוּלוֹת. || 29. שִׁכְלָה. || 34. עֲלִיזָה.

5 XXVI. c. NOUNS W. PREFORMATIVE א OR י.

35. (‘a’qatal[, ‘i’qatal] =) ‘aq’tal [‘iqtal] אֶרְגָּז;
אֶכְזַב. אֶשְׁכַּר. אֶלְמְנוֹת, אֶלְמָנָה.

36. ‘aqtil אֶבְיַט. || 37. ‘aqtul אֶשְׁמֶרֶת (‘alep
of *euphony*?), אֶשְׁמֶרֶת הַבָּקָר.

10 38. ‘aqtâl (‘iqtâl) אֶנְרָף.

39. ‘aqtûl אֶשְׁמֹרֶה; אֶשְׁמֹרוֹת.

40. (ya’qatal =) yaq’tal יִצְהַר (26, 4²).

41. yaqtûl יִלְקוּט.

XXVII. d. NOUNS W. AFFORMATIVE $\hat{A}\hat{N}$.

15 43. qitlân קִיטְלוֹן; קִיטְלָן.

44. qutlân קִטְלוֹן; קִטְלָן; קִטְלָן; קִטְלָן;
קִטְלָנִים.

45. qata’lân (qita’lân) קִטְלוֹן; קִטְלָן (1),

הַזְכָּרְנוֹת; הַזְכָּרְנֶיךָ; הַזְכָּרְנִי.

XXVIII. e. PARTICLES.

1. ADVERBS. תָּמִיד, טָרָם. (27, 9³). קִרְיָמָה
2. PREPOSITIONS. דָּרָךְ darka balmadbari לְרִגְלִי, לְרִגְלֵי הַמְּלָאכָה, הַמְּדַבֵּר (adverbial accus.), בְּקִרְבִּי, בְּקִרְבֵּי הָאָרֶץ
3. CONJUNCTIONS. מִטָּרָם, בְּטָרָם, טָרָם
4. INTERJECTIONS. חֲלִילָה

5

2. VERBS.

XXIX. PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

A. VERBAL FORMATION.

10

1. פָּקַד (assertion of a *fact*), זָקַן (of a *quality*), יָכַל (of a quality conceived of as *inherent*) = paqada, zaqina, yakula (MIDDLE A, I and U VERBS).

2. Cf. the Arabic: qatala, qutila (*active a. passive* voices; the pass. of the simple stem defunct in Hebrew).

15

3. פָּקַד, פָּקַדְתָּ, יָפַקַד (perfect a. imperfect tenses).

B. VERBAL INFLECTION.

20

1. קָטַלְתִּי, קָטַלְתָּ, קָטַלְתָּ (third, second a. first persons).

2. קָטַל, קָטְלָה (masculine a. feminine genders).

3. קָטַל, קָטְלוּ (singular a. plural numbers).

4. קָטַלְתִּי אֶתְךָ = קָטַלְתִּיךָ (verb with the accus. of the pers. pron., w. suffixes).

5 a. MIDDLE A VERBS.

XXX. THE PERFECT.

A. THE FORMS OF THE PERFECT.

SINGULAR.

	3 p. m. qa'tal(a)=qātal'	קָטַל
10	“ “ f. qa'talat=qā'telā'	קָטְלָה
	2 “ m. qa'tal(a)ta'=qātal'tā'	קָטַלְתָּ
	“ “ f. qa'tal(a)ti=qātal't'	קָטַלְתְּ
	1 “ c. qa'tal(a)tiy'=qātal'tî'	קָטַלְתִּי

PLURAL.

15	3 “ “ qa'talû(n)=qā'telû(n)''	קָטְלוּ
	2 “ m. qata'l(a)tum=qetaltem'	קָטַלְתֶּם
	“ “ f. qata'l(a)tun=qetalten'	קָטַלְתֶּן
	1 “ e. qa'tal(a)nû=qātal'nû'	קָטַלְנוּ

23, 16; note *principle of differentiation* (ā in the
 20 noun, a in the verb); 26, 17; 23, 3; note the *differ-*

ence in accent! ³ta || 'anta (13, 19); the final stem vowel lost (cf. 1'), ⁴ti || 'anti(n) (14, 1). ⁵tiy || 'anakiy (a) (13, 19); t for k! ⁶û(n)=plural ending *with* or *without* nûnation (14, 12). 'tum, tun || 'antum, 'antun (14, 1 f.) ⁷nû || אֲנִי (13, 14).

5

B. THE PRINCIPAL FORMS.

1. קָטַל קָטַל (bare[perfect tense-] stem).
2. קָטַלָּה קָטַלָּה [qātā'lā] (vocalic affirmative).
3. קָטַלְתָּ קָטַלְתָּ (unaccented consonantal affirm.).
4. קָטַלְתָּם (accented cons. affirm.).

10

NOTES. 1. כָּרַתְי (=kārat'tî, 14, 4 f.). כָּרַתְי.

2. קָפַצָּה פִּיהָ (25, 17 f.). מְכַרְלִי (11, 12); קָפַצָּה פִּיהָ (dageš forte conjunctive); מְשַׁלּוּ בֹ; טַמְנִי לִי.

C. THE PERFECT INFINITIVE.

qā'tāl (nominal form. 10) קָטֹל (infin. absolute).

15

D. THE PERFECT CONSECUTIVE.

וְקָטַלְתָּ וְקָטַלְתָּ וְקָטַלְתָּ וְקָטַלְתָּ (ef. 13, 1-4).

XXXI. THE IMPERFECT.

A. THE FORMS OF THE IMPERFECT.

SINGULAR.

3 p. m. ya'q(u)tulu=yaq'tul(u)=yiq'tōl'

יִקְטַל

20

3 p. f. taq'tul(u)=tiqtōl'² תִּקְטֹל

2 " m. taq'tul(u)³ תִּקְטֹל

" " f. taq'tuli(n)=tiqteli(n)'⁴ תִּקְטְלִי(ן)

1 " c. 'aq'tul(u)='èqtōl'⁵ אִקְטֹל

5

PLURAL.

3 " m. yaq'tulû(n)=yiqtelû(n)'⁶ יִקְטְלוּ(ן)

" " f. taq'tul(u)na'=tiqtōl'nā'⁷ תִּקְטְלֶנָּה

2 " m. taq'tulû(n)=tiqtelû(n)'⁸ תִּקְטְלוּ(ן)

" " f. taq'tul(u)na'⁹ תִּקְטְלֶנָּה

10 1 " c. naq'tul(u)=niqtōl'¹⁰ נִקְטֹל

ya=(? Cf. nom. form. 40)wa||huwa; cf. 26,4;
29,12; 23,6. ²ta || at (31,20). ³ta||'anta (cf. also
nom. form. 33). ⁴ta||'anta, i(n)||'anti(n); 31,20².
⁵a||'aniya (13,19; cf. also nom. form. 35). ⁶û(n)
32,3. ⁷cf.⁴; na||'antunna (14,2); cf. ¹. ⁸cf.⁴ ⁶. ⁹cf.⁴;
15 na||hunna (14,4). ¹⁰na || אִנְקְטֹל (נִקְטֹל); cf. also the

N REFLEXIVE.

B. THE PRINCIPAL FORMS.

1. יִקְטֹל (no affirmative).

2. תִּקְטְלִי תִקְטְלִי [taqtu'li=tiqtō'li] (*vocalic* afform.).

3. תִּקְטְלָנָה (*consonantal* afform.).

Note יִלְקֹטוּן, תִּשְׁרְפוּן (24,17¹); יִשְׁמְרֵעִיר.

XXXII. THE IMPERFECT-CONTINUED. 5

A. REMNANT OF THE ENERGETIC MOOD.

'aq'tula(n)='èqtelā' אֶקְטֹלָה; 'aqtu'la(n)='èqtō'lā

אֶשְׁקֹטָה (cohortative). Note אֶשְׁקֹטָה (qere for אֶשְׁקֹטָה keTib; 3,18); וְאֶדְרֹשְׁהָבָה (32,13). 10

B. THE JUSSIVE (OPTATIVE).

yaq'tul יִקְטֹל. Note יִזְכֹּרְנָא (4). אֵל תִּזְכֹּר. אֵל תִּשְׁפֹּכוּ, לָנוּ (*prohibitive*).

C. THE IMPERATIVE.

SINGULAR.

15

m. qutul' = qetōl' קֹטֹל

f. qu'tuli, qi'tuli=qitelī' קְטֹלִי

PLURAL.

m. qu'tulû, qí'tulû=qitelû' קֹטְלוּ

f. qutul'na=qetōl'nā קְטֹלְנָה.

20

D. THE PRINCIPAL FORMS OF THE IMPERATIVE.

1. קְטֹל 2. קְטֹלִי קְטֹלִי (qutu'li) 3. קְטֹלָנָה.

NOTES 1. זָכַרְנָא.—2. מִלְכִּי †.—3. qu'tula(n)=

- 5 qotelā' קְטֹלָה, qutu'la(n)=qetō'lā קְטֹלָה (*emphatic imperative*). זָכַרְהֶלִי (34, 10).

E. THE IMPERFECT CONSECUTIVE.

1. wayyaq'tul וַיִּקְטֹּל; וַאֲקֹטֵל (12, 18).

2. וַתִּקְטֹּלִי וַתִּקְטֹּלִי.

- 10 3. וַתִּקְטֹּלָנָה.

F. THE IMPERFECT INFINITIVE.

qutul' (the *bare*[imperfect tense-]*stem*; cf. nom. form. 9)=qetōl' קְטֹל (infin. *construct*). Note מִלְכֶּךָ לְכַתֵּב; מִלְכֶּךָ (note *firm* closing!).

G. THE PARTICIPLES.

1. qâtil (nom. form. 17) קָטִיל (*active*).
2. qatûl (" " 12) קָטוּל (*passive*).

XXXIII. b. VERBS MIDDLE I AND U.

PERF. ka'bid(a)=kābēD' (23,5) כָּבַדְתָּ

ka'bidat=kā'beDā' (23,3) כָּבַדְתָּ כְּבִדְתָּ (32,8)

ka'bidta'=kābaD'tā (26,7^a) כָּבַדְתָּ כְּבִדְתָּ

kabid'tum=kēbaDtem' כָּבַדְתֶּם 5

qa'tun(a)=qātōn' (23,6) קָטַןְתָּ

qa'tunat=qā'tenā' (23,3) קָטַנְתָּ קִטְנָה (3^a)

qa'tunta'=qā'tōn'tā (24,8²) קָטַנְתָּ

qatun'tum=qetontem' קָטַנְתֶּם 10

INF. ABS. כָּבוֹר (by analogy; cf. 32,16).

IMPF. ya'k(a)badu, ya'k(i)badu,

yak'bad(u)=yikbad' (32,21) יָכַבַּד יִכְבֵּד

tak'badi'=tikbeDī תִּכְבְּדִי תִכְבְּרִי

tak'bad(u)na'=tikbad'nā תִּכְבְּרָנָה 15

IMP. kabad',kibad'=KēbaD' כָּבַד כְּבַד

ka'bada(n),ki'bada(n)=kiBeDā' כָּבַדְהָ כְּבַדְהָ

כָּבַדְיָ כְּבַדְיָ

כָּבַדְנָה

INF CSTR. כָּבַד (36, 11; cf. 35, 12)

NOTES. 1. יִגְבֹּר, גִּבְרוּ (36, 4), וַיִּזְקַן, זָקַן

יִשְׁכֵּן, שָׁכַן, שָׁכַב, שָׁכַב. But יִשְׁכֵּן, שָׁכַן.

תִּשְׁכְּבוּ, תִּשְׁכְּבוּ. 2. וַתִּקְטַן, יִקְצֹר־אֶוֹן. a. תִּקְצֹר.

5 שָׁכְבָה; שָׁכַן אֶרֶץ, שָׁכַן; וַיִּשְׁלַם, וַיִּשְׁלַם. 3. תִּשְׁכְּבוּ, תִּשְׁכְּבוּ.

שָׁכַל. 4. רָגַז, וַיִּרְגַּז (35, 5), קָרַב, קָרַב but

לִקְרָבָה, (34, 8), בָּקַרְב־אִישׁ. a. הַקּוֹל שָׁכַב-הַמֶּלֶךְ.

5. (cf. שָׁכַלְתִּי), שָׁכַלָה; צָדִיק, קָרַב, זָקַן.

בָּרוּךְ, שָׁכַב; לְמוֹדִי מִלְחָמָה.

XXXIV. B. THE INTENSIVE STEM.

A. 1. N O U N S.

10 a. qattāl(at) בִּקְרַת רָעָה (dageš forte for *intensity*), בִּקְרַת־רָעָה.

15 a. qittûl שְׁמֵרִים, שְׁלֹום.

2. V E R B S.

B. ACTIVE.

PERF. qat'tal(a), IMPF. yaqat'til(u) IMP. qat'til
qat'til(a), qit'- = yeqattēl' = qattēl'
til(a) = qittēl'

20 קָטַל יִקְטֹל קָטַל

קָטַלְה	תִּקְטַלִּי	קָטַלִּי
קָטַלְתָּ	תִּקְטַלְנָה	קָטַלְנָה

INF. ABS. qattâl' INF. CSTR. קָטַלֵּה

(קָטַל) PART. maqat'til-

קָטַלִּי u(n)=meqattēl' מִקְטַל 5

second i *introduced* from the imperf. stem;
 first i by *assimilation* to the second (12,9); 36,2.
²cf. nom. form. 10 a. ³corresponding to qattil(a).
⁴i the *characteristic* vowel of the imperf. stem (active). 10
 קָטַלֵּה : קָטַל = יִקְטַל : יִקְטַל (cf. 35,12).

NOTES. 1. גִּדַּל (37,2^a); דָּבַר a. כָּפַר (e for
 ē). תִּדְבְּרוּן, דָּבַרְתִּי, לִקְטַח, כָּבַס, דָּבַר, קָטַל (ē).
 וְאִדְבַּר : וְנִבֵּשׁל, וְתִדְבַּר (12,18), וִידְבַּר : תִּדְבְּרוּן
 (12,18). וְאִדְבַּרְהָ (13,3¹), וְתִדְבַּר (13,3⁵), וִיכַבֵּב (12,18). 15
 (13,2¹).—3. סִפְּרָה־נָא (35,6).—4. יְהִמְבִּישׁר
 הַמִּדְבָּרִים, מִבְּשֹׂרֶת צִיּוֹן (28,13), מִבְּשֹׂפָה מִדְבָּרֶת
 (28,8), בִּקְשָׁה. 5.—בֵּית הַמְּבֹשְׁלִים; הַמְּבֹשְׁרוֹת
 בִּקְשָׁה־לִּי. 6.—מִבְּקָשֵׁי־מָוֶת, בִּקְשׁוֹ־צָדֵק, תִּבְקָשִׁי

מִבְּקֵשׁ, דְּבַר־שֶׁקֶר, קִדְּשׁ־לִי, יִבְקֹשׁ־לוֹ (24, 11³), שֶׁקֶר.
 א

c. PASSIVE.

PERF. qut'til(a), qut'tal(a) IMPF. yaqut'tal(u) =

5 =quttal'¹ קֻטַּל yequttal'³ יִקְטַל

קֻטְּלָה תִּקְטַלִּי

קֻטְּלָתָּ תִּקְטַלְנָה

INF. ABS. quttâl² קֻטַּל INF. CSTR. (קֻטַּל')

PART. maqut'talu(n) =

10 mequttâl'⁵ מִקְטַל

¹a introduced from the impf. stem. ²corresponding to quttal(a). ³a characteristic vowel of the impf. (passive). יִקְטַל : קֻטַּל = יִקְטַל : קֻטַּל (38, 11). ⁵cf. ³ and 31, 19.

15 Note בִּשְׁלָה גִּנְבַּ וְהִבְקֵשִׁי (38, 18³), יִדְבְּקוּ.

הַמְקַדְּשִׁים, מִלְמָדָה, מִסְתַּרֶת, מִסְגֶּרֶת, הַמְקַדֵּשׁ, מִלְמְדֵי מִלְחָמָה.

XXXV. C. THE CAUSATIVE STEM. VERBS.

A. ACTIVE.

20 PERF. ha'q(a)tala= IMPF. yaha'q(a)- JUSSIVE
 haq'tal(a), haqti- tilu= yahaq'- yaq'til=
 l(a), hiqtil(a)= til(u)= yaq- yaqtēl'⁶
 hiqtîl'¹ הִקְטִיל יִקְטִיל יִקְטֵל

	הַקְטִילָה ⁸	תִּקְטִיל ⁶	IMP. הִקְטִיל ⁷	
	הַקְטִילָתָּ	תִּקְטִילָנָה ⁴	הַקְטִילָה ⁷	
INF. ABS.	הַקְטִיל ²	INF. CSTR. הַקְטִיל ⁵	הַקְטִילָנָה	
		PART. mahaq'tilu(n)=		
		maq'til=maqtil ³	מִקְטִיל	5

¹ ha=augment of the caus. stem (active); second i introduced from the imperf. (cf. 38,7) and irregularly produced to î; first i by assimilation to the second (cf. 38, 8). ²corresponding to haqtil(a) (cf. 38, 9). ³i characteristic vowel of the imperf. stem (active); cf. (38,10); 12, 15; cf.¹. 'regular' production in closed syllable in the beginning or middle of a word (doubly closed syll.); long vowels not tolerated there. ⁴הַקְטִילָנָה: yahaqtil = קְטַל : יִקְטִיל (39, 13). ⁵cf.⁴; tendency of the jussive towards shortening the form. ⁶note the relation of juss. a. imp.⁸ note the accent!

NOTES. 1. וְהִכְרִיתָהּ (cf.⁸ a. 32, 17), וְהִכְרִיתִי (32, 11). — 2. וַיִּשְׁלַח תִּשְׁלֹכֹן, יִקְטֹרוֹן. — 3. הַשְׁקִיפָהּ. — 4. מִזְכֶּרֶת עֹן. דְּהִבְדִּיל. — 5. מִצְדִּיקִי רָשָׁע, מִקְטִירִים: מִשְׁכַּלֶּת אֶל־תִּשְׁלֹט. — 6. הַסְּכִינָא, בִּי.

B. PASSIVE.

PERF.	hu'q(u)tila =	IMPF.	yahu'q(u)talū	PART.	
	huq'til(a), huq'tal(a)		=yuq'tal(u)=yoq-		mahuqta-
	=hoqtal ¹	הִקְטַל	tal' ³	יִקְטַל	lu(n)=
5	הִקְטַלְתָּ		תִּקְטַלְתָּ		muq'tal=
	הִקְטַלְתָּ		תִּקְטַלְנָה		moqtāl' ³
INF. ABS.	הִקְטַל ²	INF. CSTR.	הִקְטַל ⁴	מִקְטַל	

¹hu=augment of the caus. stem (passive); a *introduced* from the impf. stem (cf. 39,11). ²corresp. to huqtil(a). ³a the characteristic vowel of the impf. stem (passive). ⁴הִקְטַל: yahuqtal(u)=הִקְטַל: ya-
 10 haqtil (40,14). ⁵cf. 39,14.

Note הִפְקַר (הִשְׁפַּב), תִּקְטַר a. יִשְׁלַכוּ
 מִשְׁלַכְתָּ (מִשְׁזָר).

15 D. THE REFLEXIVE STEMS. VERBS.

XXXVI. THE T REFLEXIVE.

PERF.	hit(a)qat'tala =	IMPF.	yahitqat'-	IMP.	
	hitqat'tal(a), hitqat'-		til(u) = yitqat'-		hit—
	til(a) = hitqattēl ¹		til(u) = yitqat-		
20	הִתְקַטַּל	tēl ⁴	יִתְקַטַּל	הִתְקַטַּל	
	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ		תִּתְקַטַּלְתָּ	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ	
	הִתְקַטַּלְתָּ		תִּתְקַטַּלְנָה	הִתְקַטַּלְנָה	

INF. ABS. הִתְקַטֵּל INF. CSTR. הִתְקַטֵּל

PART. mahitqat'tilu(n)=

mitqat'til=mitqattēl' מִתְקַטֵּל

'ta=augment of the T reflex. stem; hi—an
element of euphony (cf. 29,8²) added to the augment, 5
after the latter had lost its vowel; the remainder
=qattil(a), cf. 37,18. ²cf. 38,2¹; the principle
carried by analogy into the imperf. stem. ³ corresp.
to hitqattil(a), cf. 38,9³. ⁴cf. 40,11; ib. 10.
הִתְקַטֵּל : yahitqattil(u) = הִקְטַל : yahuqtal(u) 10
(41,12).

NOTES. 1. הִשְׁתַּמֵּר, הִשְׁתַּבֵּר, הִסְתַּמֵּר (hiq-
tattala ; 3,19); הִצְטַדֵּק (t for t after s; ib.);
מִדְּבַר (t assimilated to d; 18,9²).— 2. הִתְקַצַּף
(hitqattala). נִתְקַטֵּל imp. הִתְקַטֵּל (a introduced 15
from the perf. stem.)—3. יִתְקַדְּשׁוּ, יִתְגַּבֵּר, יִתְקַדְּשׁוּ,
imp. יִתְקַדְּשׁוּ, יִתְגַּבֵּר, יִתְקַדְּשׁוּ.—4. וְהִתְגַּדְּלִיתִי
יִתְפַּלְצוּן, תִּשְׁתַּבְּרִין, הִתְקַדְּשׁוּ (i reintroduced, because not under the
stress of the accent). מִתְקַדְּשֶׁת.—5. וְתִשְׁתַּפְּכֶנָּה.—6. Passive : hutqattil(a) (41,9; ib. 2): הִכַּסּ 20
אֶת־הַנֶּגַע (t assimilated to k, 14 ; note i!) a.
הִתְפַּקְדוּ (cf. 39,15³; 18,10³).

XXXVII. THE N REFLEXIVE.

PERF. na'qatal(a) IMPF. yahin(a)- IMP. hinqa'til =
 =naq'tal(a) = qa'til (u) = hiqqātēl'
 niqtal'¹ yinqa'til(u) =
 yiqqātēl'⁵

5

נִקְטַל	יִקְטַל	הִקְטַל
נִקְטַלָּה	תִּקְטַלִּי	הִקְטַלִּי
נִקְטַלְתָּ	תִּקְטַלְנָה	הִקְטַלְנָה

INF. ABS. ²נִקְטַל INF. CSTR. ⁷הִקְטַל

10 (הִקְטַל, ⁴הִקְטַל)

PART. naq'talu(n)
 =niqtāl'⁸ נִקְטַל

¹na=augment of the N reflex. stem, added to the
 simple stem; 36, 13. ²נִקְטַל : נִקְטַל = קִטַּל : קִטַּל

15 (32, 15). ³ assimilated in form to the impf., with
 which it is most frequently used. ⁴characteristic
 vowel of the perf. reintroduced. ⁵ i characteristic
 vowel of the impf. stem (active) (42, 9⁴); cf. 42, 5
 ff.; 42, 21; 31, 9. ⁶cf. 42, 7². ⁷הִקְטַל : yahinqa-
 20 til(u)=הִתְקַטַּל : yahitqattil(u) (42, 10). ⁸41, 13⁵.

NOTES. 1. נִכְרַת (40, 17²).—2. אִכְבַּד (cf. 33,
 4) but אִכְבַּדָּה, אִכְבַּדְתָּ. — 3. יִלְכְּדוּ, תִּשְׁמְרוּ;

וַיִּגְמַל, וַיִּצְמַד, וַיִּמְלֹט. — 4. תִּשְׁבְּרָנָה, תִּזְכְּרוּן. (cf. 38, 12¹). — 5. הִפְרַד נָא (32, 12¹; cf. 40, 21). Note נִשְׁבְּרָה, — 6. הִפְרַד לוֹט. (for *emphasis!*). נִשְׁבְּרָה, נִשְׁבְּרִי־לֵב, נִשְׁבְּרִים; נִשְׁבְּרָה. Note נִכְבְּרִים but נִכְבְּדֵי־אֶרֶץ (29, 18¹). 5

Note the following terms used by mediæval Jewish grammarians (e. g. ABRAHAM IBN EZRA, died 1167, and DAVID QIMHI, died 1235): בִּנְיָן הַקֶּל *i. e.* the *light formation* = simple stem (also פְּעַל, from the verb used in their paradigms); בִּ' הַכָּבֵד *i. e.* 10 the *heavy form.* = intensive stem (פְּעַל = active, פְּעִיל = passive); בִּ' הַכֹּבֵד הַנוֹסֵף *i. e.* the *augmented heavy form.* = causative stem (הַפְּעִיל = active, הַפְּעִיל = passive); הִתְפַּעֵל = the T reflexive and נִתְפַּעֵל = the N reflex. 15

E. THE VERB WITH SUFFIXES.

a. THE SIMPLE STEM.

XXXVIII. MIDDLE A VERBS. PERFECT.

qa'tala = קָטַל (31, 9), קָטַל אֶתִּי = qata'lanīy(a)
= qetālā'nī קָטַלְנִי (note a, though accented!) 20

- qata'laka' = qetāl'lekā' קְטַלְהָ קְטַלְהָ; qata'laki =
 qetālêk' קְטַלְהָ; qata'la(h)u=qetālô' קְטַלּוּ; qata'-
 lah(a)=qetālāh' קְטַלְהָ אֲתָנוּ=qata'lanû=qetā-
 lā'nû קְטַלְנוּ; קְטַלְתֶּם; קְטַלְתֶּם; קְטַלְתֶּם; qata'la-
 5 (h)um=qetālām' קְטַלְתֶּם; qata'la(h)un=qetālân' קְטַלְתֶּם;
 (cf. XII. and note in the first pers. here niy(a),
 there y(a)).

- qa'talat = קְטַלְתָּ (31, 10). qata'latniy(a) = qe-
 tālat'nî קְטַלְתָּנִי; קְטַלְתָּנִי; qeta'lat(a)ka' = qetala'-
 10 tekā (the accent does *not* go *beyond* the fem. end.;
 the penult *loosely* closed) קְטַלְתָּהּ קְטַלְתָּהּ; qata'-
 lat(a)ki = qetālā'tek (e for ê, because *unaccented*)
 קְטַלְתָּהּ; qata'lathu=qetālāt'hû קְטַלְתָּהּ קְטַלְתָּהּ;
 qata'lat(h)u=qetālāt'tû (the *suppression* of the *breath-*
 15 *ing emphasises* the preceding consonant; 18, 9)
 קְטַלְתָּהּ קְטַלְתָּהּ; qata'lat(h)a'=qetālāt'tā—קְטַלְתָּהּ;
 קְטַלְתָּהּ קְטַלְתָּהּ; qata'latnû קְטַלְתָּנוּ קְטַלְתָּנוּ;
 קְטַלְתָּהּ; קְטַלְתָּהּ; qata'lat(h)um=qetālā'tam
 (a for â, 12) קְטַלְתֶּם; קְטַלְתֶּם; קְטַלְתֶּם.

qa'talta' = קְטַלְתָּ (31,11). קְטַלְתָּנִי ; קְטַלְתָּנִי ;
 קְטַלְתָּם ; קְטַלְתָּנוּ ; קְטַלְתָּהּ ; קְטַלְתָּהוּ ; קְטַלְתָּהוּ ;
 קְטַלְתָּהּ ; קְטַלְתָּהוּ ; קְטַלְתָּהוּ ; קְטַלְתָּהוּ ; קְטַלְתָּהוּ ; קְטַלְתָּהוּ ;

qa'talti = קְטַלְתִּי (31,12). קְטַלְתִּינִי ; קְטַלְתִּינִי ;
 קְטַלְתִּינִי ; קְטַלְתִּינִי ; קְטַלְתִּינִי ; קְטַלְתִּינִי ; קְטַלְתִּינִי ; קְטַלְתִּינִי ;

5

qa'taltiy = קְטַלְתִּיךָ (31,13). קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ;
 קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ;
 קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ;
 קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ; קְטַלְתִּיךָ ;

10

qa'talû = קְטַלּוּ (31,15). קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ;
 קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ;
 קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ; קְטַלּוּ ;

qatal'tum, qatal'tun = קְטַלְתֶּם, קְטַלְתֶּן (31,
 16 f). qatal'tunîy(a) = קְטַלְתֶּנִּי ; קְטַלְתֶּנִּי ; קְטַלְתֶּנִּי ; קְטַלְתֶּנִּי ;
 קְטַלְתֶּנִּי ; קְטַלְתֶּנִּי ; קְטַלְתֶּנִּי ; קְטַלְתֶּנִּי ; קְטַלְתֶּנִּי ; קְטַלְתֶּנִּי ;

15

qa'talnû = קְטַלְנוּ (31,18). קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ;
 קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ;
 קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ; קְטַלְנוּ ;

XXXIX. THE IMPERFECT WITH SUFFIXES.

yaq'tulu = יִקְטֹל (32,21). yaq'tuluniy(a), yaq'-
 tuliniy(a) (14,2) = yiqtelē'nî יִקְטֹלֶנִי; yaq'tulika' =
 yiqtolēka' (23,4 f.) יִקְטֹלֶיְכָא yaqtuli'ka יִקְטֹלֶיְכָא
 5 (45,1²); ya'qtulihû' = yiqtelē'hû יִקְטֹלֶהוּ; yaq'-
 tuliha' = yiqtelē'hā יִקְטֹלֶהָ (4). יִקְטֹלֶנּוּ; יִקְטֹל
 יִקְטֹלֶיְכֶם; יִקְטֹל אֶתְכֶם; יִקְטֹל אֶתְכֶן.

ta'qtulu = תִּקְטֹל (33,1). Cf. יִקְטֹל.

taq'tulu = תִּקְטֹל (33,2). Cf. the preceding
 10 (omit the suff. of the 2. pers.).

ta'qtuli' = תִּקְטֹלֶינִי (33,3). תִּקְטֹלֶיְהוּ; תִּקְטֹלֶינִי;
 תִּקְטֹלֶינִי; תִּקְטֹלֶינִי; תִּקְטֹלֶינִי.

'aq'tulu = אִקְטֹל (33,4). Cf. יִקְטֹל (omit the
 suff. of the 1. pers.).

15 yaq'tulû' = יִקְטֹלוּ (33,6). יִקְטֹלוּנִי etc.; cf.

תִּקְטֹלֶינִי (add the suff. of the 2. pers.)

ta'qtulû' = תִּקְטֹלוּ (33,8). תִּקְטֹלוּנִי (=also

תִּקְטֹלֶנִּי 2. and 3. pers.) cf. יִקְטֹלוּ (omit
 with the 2. pers. the suff. of the 2. pers.).

20 naq'tulu = נִקְטֹל (33,10) cf. אִקְטֹל.

NOTES. 1. יִרְדְּפוּ a. וְיִלְכְּדוּ (the *final stem vowel* of the perf. *introduced* into the impf.).
 —2. yaqtulan'ka (suff. added to the *energetic mood* [34,7]; nûn *energetic*) יִקְטֹלְנָהּ (43,21²);
 תִּשְׁמְרֶהָ (43,19⁶); יִרְדְּשֵׁנוּ , יִקְטֹלְנָהּ (45, 14f.), 5
 יִלְכְּדֶנָּה . —3. יִרְדְּפֶהָ , אֶכְתֶּבְנָה (34,8).

XL. THE IMPERATIVE AND INFINITIVE WITH SUFFIXES.

A. THE IMPERATIVE.

qutul' = קֹטֵל (34, 16). qu'tuluniy(a), qu'tuli- 10
 niy(a) (47,2) = qotlê'nî (cf. 34, 17); קֹטֵלְהוּ ;
 קֹטֵלוּ ; קֹטֵלִים ; קֹטֵלָנוּ ; קֹטֵלָהּ ;
 קֹטֵלִי etc.

קֹטֵלוֹ (=also קֹטֵלְנָה אֹתִי) etc.

Note לִכְרֶה a. לִכְתֶּבְהָ † (1 f.).

15

B. THE INFINITIVE (CONSTRUCT).

qutul' = קֹטֵל (35, 12; s. nom. form. 9). Note
 קֹטֵלִי (*subjective genitive*) a. קֹטֵלְנִי (*objective gen.*);
 קֹטֵלְכֶם , קֹטֵלְכֶן or (to avoid the *loss* of the

second vowel in *firmly* closed syllable) קָטַלְךָ, קָטַלְכֶּן, קָטַלְכֶם (with accent *shifted*); קָטַלְתָּ.

XLI. A. VERBS MIDDLE I WITH SUFFIXES.

Perf. גִּדַּלְנִי (44, 19; 48, 11) (poet. for גִּדַּל אֶתִּי),
 5 וּלְבַשְׁנִי.—Impf. וּלְבַשְׁנִי (yalba' šiniy(a) = yilbāšē-ní) [לְבַשְׁךָ, לְבַשְׁנִי; לְבַשְׁתָּ, לְבַשְׁנִי]. — Imp. [לְבַשְׁנִי, לְבַשְׁנִי]. — Inf. שִׁכְבָּה † (37, 7²; 24, 15³), שִׁכְבָּה (37, 7³. 1; 48, 19).

B. b. THE OTHER STEMS. THE INTENSIVE.

10 סִגְרָנִי (sig'giraniy[a]), קִבְּצָךְ (25, 19¹) etc.
 סִמְכוֹנִי. וִיסְפָּרָה. Note תִּקְדֶּמְךָ, יִזְמַרְךָ. יְקַדְמִי.
 לְבַקְשִׁנִּי a. רָבִרִי (fem.); (48, 18; 39, 15¹);
 מִלְמַדְךָ, מִפְּלִטִי. Note מִקְדֶּשְׁכֶּם † (orig. i, not e!).—
 מִקְדֶּשִׁי.

C. THE CAUSATIVE.

15 יִכְשִׁילְךָ, יִבְדִּילְנִי etc.; הִשְׁמִידְךָ, הִלְבִּישְׁנִי;
 לְהַקְדִּישְׁנִי; הִדְרִיכְנִי; וַתִּשְׁלִיכְנִי, אֶל־תִּשְׁלִיכְנִי;
 מִצְדִּיקִי. Note הִצְפִּינוּ † (*first vowel of the stem*
 preserved [in reduced form]; 3, 19).

D. THE REFLEXIVE STEMS.

20 נִקְבְּצוּ. הִזְכְּרְכֶם, הִשְׁמַדְךָ, הִכְבְּדִי. הִתְמַכְּרָה.
 נִכְבְּדִיהֶם. Note נִכְבְּדִיהָ † (44, 5).

B. STRONG TRILITERALS WITH GUTTURALS.

1. N O U N S.

XLII. NOUNS FIRST GUTTURAL.

1. עֲבָדִי, הָאָרֶץ, חֹסֶד, עֶבֶר, עֶבֶר a. חֹסֶד, הָאָרֶץ, עֲבָדִי 5
(cf. 23, 8³); הָעֵבְרִים (*unaccented* a and i with
gutturals reduced to *a* [cf. 23, 3]), אֲרָצוֹת, עֲבָדִי
אֲרָצוֹת, עֲבָדֵיהֶם, עֲבָדִי, אֲרָצוֹת גּוֹיִם, פְּרָעָה
אֲשַׁמְתֵּנוּ, אֲשַׁמַּת שְׁמֶרֶן, אֲשַׁמָּה, אֲלָפִים (29, 2²).
בֶּאֱפֶס, אֶפֶס. אֶפְסֵי-אָרֶץ — אֲשַׁמּוֹתִי, אֲשַׁמּוֹת 10
אֶפְסֵי, תִּקְוָה.

2. חֶלֶק, חֶלְקִי (i with gutts. in closed syl-
lable shortened to e); אֲנִלִּי טֵל, הַחֲלָקִים;
לְחָרְפוֹת; חָרַפְתִּי, חֲלָקַת הַשָּׂרָה, חֲלָקָה, חֲלָקִיהֶם,
עֵקֶב, חֲלָף, עֵבְדָתָם (23, 11³), חָרְפוֹת חוֹרְפִיָּה 15
מֵאֲצִלוֹ, אֲצִלִּי, עֵקֶב אֲשֶׁר שָׁמַע, שְׁחַד.

3. חֲרָשִׁים, חֲרָשׁוֹ, חֲרָשׁ (unacc. u[o] with
gutts. reduced to o), חֲרָשִׁי הַשֵּׁנָה,
חֲכַמְתָּךְ, חֲכַמַּת שְׁלֹמֹה, חֲרַבָּה, אֲזִנִּים, חֲרָשִׁיכֶם;

אֲמָנָם — מִחֲרֻבוֹתֵיהֶם, חֲרֻבוֹת עוֹלָם, הַחֲרֻבוֹת
(accus. ending *with* mimation [14,15]) a. אֲמָנָה
(*without* mimation).

חֲכָמִי, הַחֲכָמִים; לַחֲכָם לֵב, חָכֶם. (7) 4
חֲכָמָה לֵב, חֲכָמָה. וְחֲכָמִיָּה, (50,5⁶) הַגּוֹיִם 5
הָעֹטְרוֹת; עֹטְרָת זֶהָב, עֲצָרָת a. עֲצָרָה. הַחֲכָמוֹת.
אֲגָמִי מִים, (49,22) הָאֲגָמִים; אֲגָם מִים, אֲגָם
עֲנָב (=orig. 'i'nab = 'ēnāb') (note a!). אֲגָמִיָּהם
חֲרָדָת אֱלֹהִים, חֲרָדָה. (7³) עֲנָבִי נִזְרָה, כְּעֲנָבִים
עֲגָלָת צָב, עֲגָלָתוֹ 10

בַּעֲקָב עֵשָׂו. חֲצֵר הַמִּשְׁכָּן, הַחֲצֵר. (8) 5
אֲרָךְ אַפִּים. אֲכַבֵּל-אֵם a. (חָלָב) בַּחֲלָב אִמּוֹ
חֲצֵרִי, אֲבִלִי צִיּוֹן. בַּחֲצֵרֵי הַבַּיִת, הַחֲצֵרִים; בַּחֲצֵרוֹ
חֲצֵרוֹתָיו, חֲצֵרוֹת קִדְשִׁי, הַחֲצֵרוֹת, חֲצֵרֵיהֶם
חֲמִשָּׁת, (9²) חֲמִשָּׁה but אִסְפָּה. חֲצֵרוֹתַי 15
חֲשַׁכְת־מִים. חֲבָרְתָּךְ אֲלֵפִים (note el) but
אֲבָרָת אֲחִיךָ.

6. אֲדָמָה. אֲדָמִים; אֲדוֹם.

10. אֲסִירִים. || 11. עֲבָרָה.

20 12. חֲלוּצֵי צָבָא, חֲלוּצִים; חֲלוּץ צָבָא

13. **חָמֹר**; **אֲזֹר** (i sometimes *retained* with א, ē=accented i), **אָזֹר עֹר**; **אָפֶר** (accented i; 51, 15³), **אֶפֶר** (unaccented i reduced to e with א); **אֲנוֹשׁ**.

14. אֵלִיל; חֲזִיר.

15. אִמּוֹנָה, אָבוֹס בְּעַלְיוֹ, אִמּוֹן; חֲרוֹזִים

21. מתנב (note second א! — *tendency* of

the gutts. towards *retaining* the *first vowel* [in reduced from, because *unaccented*] of the *stem* according to the flg. scale: + ח, ע, ה, א —), מִתְּשֵׁן 10

(dagesh lene to indicate the *f*irm closing of a preceding syllable ending in a gutt.; note the *function* of the dagesh lenel!); מַחֲשָׁבִים† (2^a), מחשבת, מחשבת, מחשבת, מחשב־אֶרֶץ, מחשבות צדיקִים, מחשבתו; חוֹשֵׁב, 15

מעברה. † מערנים; מעבר יִבְקֹ — מחשבותי

מַעֲרֻכּוֹת אֱלֹהִים (note second a before

—מהפכת, †מהתלות — מעברות הירדן, ^e

מֵאֲכֹלָת. מֵאֲכֹלְכֶם, מֵאֲכֹלְךָ, מֵאֲכֹל פֶּרְעָה, מֵאֲכֹל

20 מרכבה; מרכב (26, 4²; 50, 12²). מחקר-אריץ-

מִרְכַּבַּת, מִרְכָּבוֹת; מִרְכַּבְתּוֹ, מִרְכַּבַּת הַמִּשְׁנָה
מֶרְמֶס. מִרְכַּבְתֵּיהֶם, פִּרְעָה.

a. מַעֲשֵׂר דָגָן. מֶרְבֵּץ. מַעֲדָר. מַעֲשֵׂר. 22.

מַעֲשֵׂרְתֵיכֶם, מַעֲשֵׂרוֹת; מַעֲשֵׂרוֹ, מַעֲשֵׂר בִּקְרָה.

5 23. מַחְלָקוֹת; מַחְלָקָתוֹ, מַחְלָקָה (note *unaccented u!*)

30. מַחֲסוֹר.

34. תַּהֲפֻכּוֹת; תַּעֲלָמָה; תַּחֲבֻלוֹת.

43. חֲשִׁבּוֹן (25, 13); חֲשִׁבְנוֹת (52, 20¹);

10 45. עֲצֻבוֹנָה, עֲצֻבוֹן. (9²). אֲבִדּוֹן.

XLIII. NOUNS MIDDLE GUTTURAL.

1. נֶעֶר, נֶעֶרֶת (the gutts. *retain* an original a, as

their *homogeneous* vowel, and sometimes adopt it in
stead of another, acc. to the flg. scale :† ע, ח, ה,

15 לַחֲמֶה, לַחֲמִי. (30, 2¹). נַחֲלֶה מִצָּרִים. לַחֶם. —א

נַעֲרֵי דָוִד, נַעֲרִים; נַעֲרוֹ, זַעֲמָה, (52, 17²), נַעֲרָה.

נַעֲרוֹת; נַחֲלַת אֲבִיהֶן, רַחֲצָה. נַעֲלִים. נַעֲרֵיהֶם, נַעֲרֵי

נַעֲרוֹת אֶסְתֵּר.

3. פַּעֲלָה, פַּעֲלֵי. הַאֲהֵלָה. אֲהֵל. פַּעֲלָה, (50, 17²),

2c פַּעֲלָה. Note פַּעֲלוֹ a. אֲהָרוֹ (o produced to ō under

the stress of the secondary accent). פִּעֲלִים : רַהֲבָם.
 †אֶהְלִיךָ . אֶהְלִי יַעֲקֹב . (53, 20) †אֶהְלִים . בִּאֶהְלִים
 טַהֲרָה . אֶהְלִיכֶם .

4 (7) . נִהְרֵי רַבִּישׁ . נִהְרִים : נִהַר פָּרָת , נִהַר .
 5 זַעֲקָה . נִהְרִים . נִהְרוּתִיךָ , נִהְרוּת פָּבֵל , נִהְרוּת
 (53, 10) מַעֲטִים . מַעַט . זַעֲקָתִי , זַעֲקַת סָדֶם .
 בַּעֲדוֹ , בַּעֲדָךְ , (form. 1) בַּעֲדִי but בַּעַד הַחֲלוֹן
 a. שַׁעַר רֹאשִׁי , (51, 8²) שַׁעַר . בַּעֲדֶכֶם , בַּעֲדֶם
 שַׁעֲרָת , שַׁעֲרָה . שַׁעֲרוֹ , (form. 1) שַׁעַר הַרְגָּלִים
 שַׁעֲרוֹת רֹאשִׁי ; שַׁעֲרָתוֹ , רֹאשׁוֹ . 10

5 (8) . אַחֲרִים , אַחֲרָת ; (6¹ ; 20, 5) †אַחֲרָה
 בַּהֲמַת הַלְוִיִּם , בַּהֲמָה . (note the play of the tone !)
 בָּאֵר . בַּהֲמוֹת יַעַר , בַּהֲמוֹת ; (51, 16²) †בַּהֲמַתְךָ
 a. בָּאֵרוֹת . בָּאֵרוֹת חֲמָר , בָּאֵרוֹת ; (53, 15²) בָּאֵרָה
 †הַמִּים . 15

12. †בַּחֲוֹרֵי חֲמָר , (11¹) †בַּחֲוֹרִים : בַּחֲוֹר .
 †בַּחֲוֹרִי , (44, 2) .

15 b. (16²) . נַחֲוֹמִים .

17. אֶהְבִּי שִׁמְךָ , אֶהְבִּים : אֶהְבֵּךְ . אֶהְבִּי , אֶהֱבֵב .
 a. בַּעֲרָה , †בַּעֲרָה (27, 1²) ; בַּעֲרוֹת . אֶהְבִּי 2c

19 (27). לָהֶבֶת חַיִּיתוֹ (47, 4²), (54, 18); חָרַשׁ בָּחַשׁ. לַהֲבוֹת אֵשׁ, לַהֲבוֹת; חָרַשׁ עֵץ, חָרָשִׁים; חָרַשׁ עֲצִים.

20. הַחֲרָשִׁים (2¹); חָרַשׁ.

5 21. מִרְחָקִי (מִרְחָקִים) מִרְחָקִים; מִרְחָק. אֶרֶץ.

24. תַּפְאֶרֶת יִשְׂרָאֵל, תַּפְאֶרֶת, תַּפְאֶרֶת, תַּפְאֶרֶת. תַּפְאֶרֶתִי.

10 עֲרִיצִי, עֲרִיצִים; (4) עָרִיץ. 28. תַּרְעֵלָה. גִּוִּים.

29. חָרוּץ (9²); רָחוּם (1²).

45. רָעֵבֹן בְּתִיכֶם; רָעֵבֹן.

XLIV. NOUNS THIRD GUTTURAL.

1. זָבַח, זָבַח, זָבַח, זָבַח (a, not e, with gutts.), זָבַח צֶרֶק, זָבַחִים; זָבַחֶם.

2. שְׂמֵחָה. מִצְחָה, מִצְחָה, מִצְחָה, מִצְחָה.

3. אַרְחוֹת צְרִיקִים, אַרְחוֹת; אַרְחָה, אַרְחָה, גִּבָּה. אַרְחוֹתִי (54, 2²).

20 צָלַע הָאֵלֶף, צָלַע. בְּגִזָּע אַחֲנִי, שָׁבַע (7). צָלַעֹת, צָלַעִי (form. 1), צָלַע הַמִּשְׁכָּן (form. 2), צָלַעֹתִי.

5. שְׁבַע, שְׁמַח (parah *furtive* to facilitate the pronunciation of gutts. after *heterogeneous* vowels). שְׁבַע.

שְׂבַח, שְׂמַח, רַעְתִּי a. שְׂמַח־לֵב, שְׂמַח־יָצוֹן. שְׂמַח־לֵב. שְׂמַח־יָצוֹן.

6(9). שְׂחָרָה (5, 11²). שְׂחָרָה. שְׂחָרָה. 5

11. מְשִׁיחוֹ, מְשִׁיחַ יְהוָה, מְשִׁיחַ.

12. שְׁבָעוֹת, שְׁבָעוֹת (55, 18²), שְׁבָעִים; שְׁבָעוֹת.

שְׁבָעִים. יָמִים.

13. שְׁלָחִים. 15 b. שְׁלָחִים; אֱלֹהִים.

17. שְׁמַעַת; שְׁלַחָה, שְׁמַעַת. 10

10 b (18. 22). שְׁרַעַת. בְּלָהָה. (5).

טַבְּחֹת, טַבְּחִים.

20. קָרַח. (11²).

21. מְבַטָּחָה (55, 1¹), מְבַטָּחִי (55, 11¹), מְבַטָּח. 15
מְשַׁפְּחָתִי, מְשַׁפְּחַת גֵּר, מְשַׁפְּחָה. מְבַטָּחִי. מְשַׁפְּחֹת
לְמְשַׁפְּחָתֵיכֶם, מְשַׁפְּחֹת הָאֲדָמָה, מְשַׁפְּחֹת.

22. מְזַבֵּחַ (54, 14¹), מְזַבֵּחַ. מְזַבֵּחַ. מְפַתַּח.
מְזַבְּחֹת; מְזַבְּחָה, מְזַבְּחָה, מְזַבְּחִי, אֲבָנִים.

30. מְשַׁטָּח.

35. אֶזְרַח, אֶזְרַח (52, 7¹). אֶזְרַח a. אֶזְרַח. 20
אֶרְבַּעַת אֲלָפִים, אֶרְבַּעַת. הָאָרֶץ.

38. אֶפְרוּחַ.

44. שְׁלַחְנוֹת; שְׁלַחְנָה, שְׁלַחַן הַמֶּלֶךְ, שְׁלַחַן.
שְׁלַחְנוֹת הַכֶּסֶף.

2. V E R B S.

5 XLV. VERBS FIRST GUTTURAL.

A. THE SIMPLE STEM. MIDDLE A VERBS.

PERF.	עָמַד	IMPF.	יַעֲמֹד	IMP.	עָמַד
	עֲמַדָּה		תַּעֲמֹדִי		עֲמַדִי
	עֲמַדָּת		תַּעֲמַדְנָה		עֲמַרְנָה

10 עָמַד INF. CSTR. עֲמַדְתֶּם

INF. ABS. עֲמֹד PART. act. עֹמֵד pass. עֲמוּד

NOTES. 1. אֶסְרֹתֶם, הִפְכֹתֶם, חִשְׁבֹתֶם, עֲמַדְתֶּם.

(55, 14¹). — 2¹. יַעֲמֹד (32, 21; 53, 12); יַחֲמֹד; יַהֲפֹךְ.

יֶאֱרָגוּ but תֶּאֱרָגִי, יֶאֱסֹר; יֶהֱדֹף, יֶהֱרָסוּ but יֶהְרוּס.

15 — 2². אֶאֱסֹף, אֶהֱפֹךְ, אֶחַבֵּשׁ, אֶעֱמַד (33, 4; 53, 12).

אֶחַבֶּשָׁה but אֶהֱרָגָה[†]. — 2³. יַחֲשֹב (52, 7 ff.) a.

יַחֲשִׁב־לִי (note *a* [a] for orig. u [32, 21]; 37, 7³).

— (53, 16^{1 2}). תַּעֲבִירוּ, תַּעֲבִירוּ a. תַּחֲשִׁבוּ; יַחֲשִׁבוּ.

— (17; 15). יַעֲזִיבָה. 3. אֶסֶר; הֶפֶךְ, חָגַר, עָמַד.

4. לָאָסַר a. לָאָסַר ; לְהַפֵּךְ, לְחַגֵּר, לַעְזֹר (57,19).
 בְּחָמְלַת יְהוָה (14, 1'), (23,9) לְחַמְלָה
 כְּמִהְפֹּכֶת אֱלֹהִים אֶת־סֹרֶם (nom. form. 22).

B. MIDDLE I VERBS.

1. חָרְלוּ (12,8; in a *liquid* following the 5
pausal accent).—2¹. וַיַּעֲצֻמוּ (36,12); יַחֲפֹצוּ, יַחֲזִיקוּ
 but יַחֲפֹצוּ, יַחֲפִצּוּן; יֵאָרְכוּ but תֵּאָרְכֶנָּה.—2².
 חָרְלוּ יַחֲזִיקוּ וְאִמִּין.—3. תִּהְדָּר.—2³. אֶחָדְלָה.
 —4. חֲסַר־לֵב. 5. וּכְחִזְקָתוֹ, חֲמִצָּתוֹ. מִחְדָּל.—
 חֲנַפִּילֵב, חֲנַפִּים (nom. form. 5). 10

C. THE INTENSIVE STEM.

Note הַמַּעֲשִׂים (49,11³); הַמֵּאֲדָמִים (o for u
 [in sharpened syllable] due to the influence of
 the gutt.).

D. THE CAUSATIVE STEM.

15

ACTIVE.

PERF.	הַחֲכִים ¹	IMPF.	יַחֲכִים	IMP.	הַחֲכִים
	הָעֵמִיד ²		יַעֲמִיד		הָעֵמִיד
	etc.		etc.		etc.
INF. ABS.	הַחֲכִים	INF. CSTR.	הַחֲכִים	PART.	מַחֲכִים
	הָעֵמִיד		הָעֵמִיד		מֵעֵמִיד

20

58,6'. 49,18 f.; 57,16'.

Note וְהִחְרַמְתִּי (58,6'. 7'), but הִחְרַמְתִּי (44,2; 38,16). $\text{וְהִחְזַקְתָּ בּוֹ}$ (43,21').

PASSIVE.

5 Note הִחְרַבָּה (41,7); הִחְרַבָּה (58,12'), מִחְרָבוֹת , מִעֲמָד , $\text{הִחְרַבְתָּ יְהוֹרָם}$, יְעֲמָד , (41,2).

E. THE REFLEXIVE STEMS.

THE T REFLEX.

Note $\text{יִתְעַלֶּם-יִשְׁלַג}$ (40, 21); אֶל-תִּתְעַלֶּם (42,15).

THE N REFLEX.

10 PERF. וְנִהְפַכְתָּ , נִעְדְּרָה , נִחַשְׁבוּ (58,17'), נִחַתְּם (cf. 2), נִאֲמְנָה (58,18'), נִאֲמַן and נִחַשְׁבְּתִי , נִאֲלַמְתִּי , וְנִאֲלַמְתָּ .

15 IMPF. יִחַצְבוֹן , יִאֲסֹף , יִעֲנֹשׁ , יִהְרַג (56,13), יִחַלֵּק . וְיִאֲסֹף (9'), וְתִחַשְׁב־לּוֹ (44,2), יִחַלֵּק אֹזֶר . תִּאֲמְנָה (3'; 58,12').

IMP. הִאֲסֵרוּ , הִעֲתִירוּ , הִחֲדִצּוּ .

INF. ABS. נִהְפֹךְ , נִחַתּוֹם .

INF. CSTR. $\text{הִאֲסֹף הַמִּקְנֶה}$, לִהְעֹזֵר (ketib), בִּהְחַפּוֹם .

20 PART. נִאֲמָן רוּחַ , נִאֲמָן ; נִהְפַכְתָּ , נִעֲבַרְתָּ , נִחַשְׁבְּתָּ , נִאֲמַנְתָּ , נִאֲמַנְתָּ , נִאֲמַנְתָּ .

נַעְלָמִים, נַעְלָמָה, נַעְרִין a. נַעְתָּרוֹת. Note נַאֲמָנוֹת (a *preserved* in its *purity*).

F. WITH SUFIXES.

אֶעֱבֹר, תַּעֲזֹבֵנִי, יִחַשְׁבֵּנִי (57, 12) etc.; וַיֵּאסְרוּהוּ; יִהְיֶהֱפָהוּ; יִהְיֶהֱפֹם; יִהְיֶהֱפָנוּ; יַעֲזֹבֵהוּ; יַעֲבֹרֵהוּ; לַהֲרֹגָהּ; עֲמָדָה; עֲבָרָה; הָרַגְנִי; וַתֵּאסְרוּהוּ, (58, 6¹), הַחֲזַקְתִּיהָ; הִעֲבִירֵנִי.—בַּעֲזָבְכֶם, לֹאסְרָהּ, לַהֲרֹגָהּ; הַמֵּאכֹלָהּ; וְהַעֲמַדְתִּיהוּ.

XLVI. VERBS MIDDLE GUTTURAL.

A. THE SIMPLE STEM.

PERF.	שָׁחַט	IMPF.	יִשְׁחַטִּי	IMP.	שִׁחֲטִי
	שִׁחֲטָהּ		תִּשְׁחַטֵּי		שִׁחֲטִי
	שִׁחַטְתָּ		תִּשְׁחַטְנָה		שִׁחַטְנָה
	שִׁחַטְתֶּם	INF. CSTR.	שִׁחֲטִי		

INF. ABS. שָׁחוּט PART. שֹׁחֵט; שֹׁחֹט.

¹ 4¹. ² a (and *a*, when not under the stress of the accent) for orig. u with gutts.; cf. 57, 17. Note that the *formal distinction* of middle a and middle i verbs is thus *obliterated* in the impf. ³ first a by *assimilation* to a; cf. 40, 8². ⁴ the nom. form *preserves* the orig. vowel. ⁵ the gutt. has *no influence* upon a following i.

Note וַיִּזְעַקוּ, תִּלְחֹץ; וַיִּטְהַר, בָּחַרָה; וַיִּשְׁאַל, גָּאֹל (note *o* with *s*; cf. 34, 8').

B. THE INTENSIVE STEM.

PERF.	שָׁחַת	IMPF.	יִשְׁחַת	IMP.	שַׁחַת
5	שָׁחַתָּה	תִּשְׁחַתִּי			שַׁחַתִּי
	שָׁחַתְּ	תִּשְׁחַתְּנָה			שַׁחַתְּנָה
	בָּרַךְ	יְבָרֵךְ			בָּרַךְ
	בָּרַכְתָּ	תְּבָרַכֵּי			בָּרַכֵּי
	בָּרַכְתָּ	תְּבָרַכְנָה			בָּרַכְנָה
10	INFF. בָּרַךְ; שָׁחַת.	PART. מְבָרֵךְ; מִשְׁחַת.			

- NOTES. 1. מָהַר, רָחַם (note *a* after *ח* and *ה*; cf. 60, 21), בָּעַר (55, 11¹); בָּרַךְ, יָמַן (the gutts. admit of being doubled according to the fllg. scale: + ח, ה, ע, א [ר]—).—2. יָרַחַם, 15 יָמַהַר; יָבַעַר; יָמַאֵן; יְבָרֵךְ (note *ē*, not *a*!).—3. לִשְׁרַת שָׁם, יִתְרַף צָר, וַיִּשְׁחַקְלֵנוּ, יִכְחַשׁ בָּהּ; הָעֵמְדָה (11, 15¹; this meteg also termed *check*, viz. against shortening a long or produced vowel).—4. הַמְּשַׁרְתִּים, מְבַהֲלִים, הַמְּטַהֵר, 20 מְמַהֲרוֹת, מְשַׁחֲרֵי לְטָרֵף.

PASSIVE.

PERF. בִּרְכָה, בִּרְךָ, רִחֲצָה, רִחֲצֵה, רִחֲץ, etc.

IMPF. יִרְחֹץ, etc. יִבְרַךְ, etc.

INF. CSTR. בִּרְךָ, רִחֲץ,

PART. מְבָרֵךְ, מְרַחֵץ.

5

Note מְבָרֵךְ, הַמְתָּאֵר, וְלַעֲבֹד, מִטְהַרָּה; רִחֲץ;
יהוה (61, 13 f.; 56, 5^s).

c. THE CAUSATIVE STEM.

Note אֶל-תְּשַׁחֵת, יִבְעֶר-אִישׁ (43, 21¹); הִרְחִיק, הִרְחִיקָה, וְתִשַּׁחֵת, (61, 15), (14, 1^s). imp. הִרְחִיק. 10

d. THE REFLEXIVE STEMS.

THE T REFLEX.

PERF. הִתְבָּרַךְ IMPF. יִתְבָּרֵךְ IMP. הִתְבָּרֵךְ

הִתְבָּרַכְהֵם תִּתְבָּרְכִי הִתְבָּרְכִי

הִתְבָּרַכְתָּ תִתְבָּרַכְנָה הִתְבָּרַכְנָה 15

INFF. הִתְבָּרֵךְ PART. מִתְבָּרֵךְ

Notes. 1. יִתְנַעֲשׂוּ (42, 21); הִטְהַרְנוּ, יִתְבַּחְשׁוּ;
הִתְפָּאֵרוּ (55, 1¹). — 2. הִטְהָרוּ (6 f.). — 3.
הִתְאַחֲדוּ (44, 1^s). — 4. וְיִמְאֲנוּ, וְיִתְפַּעֲסוּ, וְיִבְרַךְ, וְיִמְאֲנוּ
(verb first and middle gutts.). 20

THE N REFLEX.

PERF.	נִשְׁחַט	IMPF.	יִשְׁחַט	IMP.	הִשְׁחַט
	נִשְׁחָטָה		תִּשְׁחָטִי		הִשְׁחָטִי
	נִשְׁחַטְתָּ		תִּשְׁחַטְנָה		הִשְׁחַטְנָה
INF. ABS.	נִשְׁחוּט	INF. CSTR.	הִשְׁחַט		

5 PART. נִשְׁחָט

Note וַיִּלְחֹם, וַתִּלְחֹץ (62, 9¹); נִשְׁעַנּוּ, נִבְעַתִּי;
נִמְהָרִי-לֵב.

E. WITH SUFFIXES.

- בַּחֲנוּנִי, בַּחֲנָנִי, יִשְׁאַלֶנִּי, יִשְׁאַלְךָ (49, 5²), יִסְעָדֶנִּי;
 10 בָּחַרְתָּ, בָּחַרְתָּ (with vowels unaffected by the
 gutt.) and בָּצַעְדָּךְ, זָעַקְךָ (cf. 60, 19³). — בָּרַכְנִי,
 רַחֲמֶךָ (with preserved i) but רַחֲמֶךָ, וּבַעַתָּה
 תִּבְעַתִּי; בִּרְכֹנֶכֶם, וּבְרַכְךָ, וּרְחַמְךָ, וּבְרַכְךָ
 (60, 2), יִשְׁחַרְנִי, יִבְרַכְךָ, וַיִּבְהֶלְךָ (plural end.
 15 with nûnation; cf. 32, 3⁶); לִשְׁחַתְכֶם, וּכְפָרְשֶׁכֶם;
 אֶל-תִּשְׁחִיתֵהוּ — מִבְּרַכּוֹ; מִהֲרַסֶּיךָ, מִנְחַמְכֶם;
 בַּהֲלַחְמוֹ — הִרְחִיקָהוּ, הִלְעִיטָנִי.

XLVII. VERBS THIRD GUTTURAL.

A. WITHOUT SUFFIXES.

20 PERF.

נִשְׁלַח הִשְׁתַּלַּח הִשְׁלַח הִשְׁלִיַּח הִשְׁלִיַּח שְׁלַח שְׁלַח שְׁלַח

שִׁלַּח	שִׁלַּח	שִׁלַּח	נִשְׁלַח	הִשְׁתַּלַּח	הִשְׁלַח
אֲ	- אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ
שִׁלַּחָה	etc.				
שִׁלַּחָת	etc.				
שִׁלַּחָת	(2 p. fem. s.)	שִׁלַּחָת	etc.		
> אֲ		אֲ			

5

IMPF.

יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁתַּלַּח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח
אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ
יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁתַּלַּח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח
אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ

JUSS.

יִשְׁלַח
יִשְׁלַח

10

IMP.

יִשְׁלַח	—	יִשְׁלַח	—	יִשְׁתַּלַּח	יִשְׁלַח
אֲ		אֲ		אֲ	אֲ
יִשְׁלַח		יִשְׁלַח		יִשְׁתַּלַּח	יִשְׁלַח
אֲ		אֲ		אֲ	אֲ
יִשְׁלַחָה	etc.				

INF. CSTR.

יִשְׁלַח	[יִשְׁלַח]	יִשְׁלַח	[יִשְׁלַח]	יִשְׁתַּלַּח	יִשְׁלַח
אֲ		אֲ		אֲ	אֲ
יִשְׁלַח		יִשְׁלַח		יִשְׁתַּלַּח	יִשְׁלַח
אֲ		אֲ		אֲ	אֲ

15

INF. ABS.

יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁתַּלַּח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח
אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ
יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁתַּלַּח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח
אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ	אֲ
					יִשְׁלַח ^a

20

PART.

נִשְׁלַח מִשְׁתַּלַּח מִשְׁלַח מִשְׁלִיחַ מִשְׁלַח מִשְׁלַח שְׁלַח
שְׁלוח

- NOTES. 1. פִּתַּח (31,9;32,7), תִּמְהוּ (37,3^s),
5 נִשְׁבַּעוּ (43,3¹), יִשְׁמַע (36,13²), וְיִשְׁמַע (ib. 16²;37,7^s),
יִשְׁמַע (36,17²), תִּמְהוּ (ib. 18²), יִבְלַע (39,5²);
וְהַתְּנַחֵם (62,18¹); שְׁלַח (39,5¹), הִטְבַּעוּ (41,4¹),
יִתְבַּקְּעוּ (62,18²).—2. הִצְלַח, וַיִּצְלַח (62,10^s);
יִשְׁמַע (the gutt. has an influence upon a *preceding*
10 i, which is turned into the homogeneous a; cf.
37, 2^s;61, 11). גָּבַהּ (orig. gabuha), יִשְׁמַע (37,2¹),
לְהַפְתִּיחַ, בְּהִשְׁמַע דְּבִרְהִימֶלֶךְ, אֶרְצָה, יִשְׁמַע,
לְשַׁלַּח, שְׁמַח, שְׁמַח, תִּגְדַּעוֹן, אֶפְתַּח, יִפְתַּח,
לְשַׁלַּח.—3. כִּנְבִּיהַּ יִשְׁמִים (cf. 60,20¹)
15 but יִפְתַּח, יִפְתַּח (cf. ib. 16²). a. בְּנוֹעַ אֶחָיוּנוּ.
תִּקַּע פָּךְ, יִשְׁמַע (cf. 60,15²). יִשְׁלַח אֶצְבַּע
but מִשְׁתַּגֵּעַ, מִזִּבְחִי, תִּקַּע הָאֲרִין a. רִגַע הַיָּם
הַנִּשְׁמַעַת, נִשְׁכַּחַה, נִשְׁמַע, מִצְרַעַת, מִרְבַּעַת, מִרְבַּעַת.
4. הִמְלִיחַ; וְאַשְׁבַּע; זָרַע; נִשְׁלֹחַ (פִּתַּח), פִּתּוּחַ.
20 (cf. 56,1 f.).

B. WITH SUFFIXES.

תִּשְׁלַחֲנִי; שִׁבַּחֲנִי; (31,18) קִבַּעֲנוּךְ, (60,4¹) מִנְעַךְ

(63, 9¹), וַיִּמְשַׁחְהוּ ; יִבְלַעְהוּ ; שְׁלַחְנִי ; שְׁמַעֲנִי ; שְׁלַחְנִי but רָקַעַךְ a. בְּרַחֲךָ, כְּשִׁמְעִי, שְׁלַחְךָ—שְׁלַחְךָ, שְׁלַחְךָ, שְׁלַחֲךָ (cf. 24, 16); בִּפְגְּעוֹ ; וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ ; בִּלְעֲנוּהוּ ; שְׁלַחוּ (45, 2) ; שְׁמַחְהוּ ; הִשְׁמִיעָךְ—מִשְׁלַחְךָ, בִּשְׁלַחְךָ, יִשְׁלַחְךָ ; שְׁלַחְנִי 5 הִשְׁבִּיעֲנִי, וַיִּשְׁבִּיעֲנִי, יִרְשִׁיעָךְ.

c. VERBS FIRST AND THIRD GUTTS.

נֶאֱלַח, נֶאֱנַח ; הֶאֱנַח ; יֶאֱנַח ; נֶאֱלַחוּ, נֶאֱנַחְהוּ ; אֶרַח, נֶאֱנַחְהוּ.

C. INCOMPLETELY DEVELOPED TRILITERALS.

10

1. N O U N S.

XLVIII. A. NON-GUTTURAL NOUNS.

1. kap'pu(n) (the *biliteral* root [kp] *artificially* raised to a triliteral by the *sharpening* of the *second* radical)=kap' (with the *loss* of the case ending, the *sharpening* of the second rad. is *given up*) בָּךְ, בָּךְ. 15 יִסְסוּךָ (11, 15¹) a. יִסְסוּךָ (cf. 62, 17^a), יִסְסוּךָ (cf. 56, 17^a; with the return of the case ending, the doubling is *expressed*, dageš forte for *increase of* 20 *volume*). כְּפִי, כְּפִי הַנּוֹזֵר, כְּפִיִּם, כְּפָךְ, כְּפָךְ, כְּפִי.

גִּנְתָּ, גִּנָּה. פְּתִים; פֶּתִי, פֶּתַת. כִּפְתּוֹ, כִּפּוֹת, כִּפִּיכֶם
 Note. מִדּוֹת; מִדַּת יָמִי, מִדָּה. גִּנּוֹת; גִּנְתּוֹ, אֶגְזוֹ
 לָבֵד, בֶּדֶד בְּדֶד.—(completely developed form) רֶטֶט
 מִלָּבֵד הָרַעַב, לָבֵד מִטָּף, לָבֵדָה, לָבֵדָה, לָבֵדִי
 מִסֵּת נִרְבֵּת יָרֵדָה.

2. lib'bu=lēb' לֵב, כסיר, לֵב, לֵב-אִישׁ, רבת, רבה. שני רשעים, שנים. לבותם, לבות הארץ.

3. rub'bu=rōb' רֹבֹב חֶסֶדְךָ, רֹבֹב־חֵיל.
 רֹבֹב but לֹרֵב אֶחָיו (12,8), מִרְבַּחְכֶּם (note u,
 not o, because in sharpened syllable, cf. 39,5);
 כָּל הָעָם, כָּל תּוֹרָתִי. גִּלְתָּ זֶהָב, גִּלְתָּ רִבִּי תּוֹרָתִי.
 כָּלָה, כָּלָה (= kullahû, מְכַלֵּה-הָעָם,
 remnant of the *older spelling and pronunciation*).

כלם, כלכם, כלנו; כלה.

4(7). שללכם, שלל העיר, (3'), שָׁלַל.

קללת אלהים, קללה (a, not e, between two identical consonants). לבב, לבב עמו; לבבות.—

בגללך, בגללך, בגלל הדבר. לבדר, בדר

בגללכם. 4. b. גִּלְגַּל (an intensive form. by reduplication), גִּלְגַּלְיוֹ. 7 b. גִּלְגַּל.

5. (zik'ku=) zak'ku (cf. 43, 19^o)=zak' קִלְיָם ; זֶךְ.
דלות : זכה.

8. רִתֵּית.

9. קִרְקָרָה (67, 20), קִרְקָרָה a. לָגַז b. לָגַז. 10. גִּנוּן. 5
לגלגלתם ; גלגלתו, גלגלת. (34, 8⁴).

11. גלילות הירדן ; גליל הגוים, גליל.
'סביב לה ; סביבות המחנה. מסביב, סביב
סביבתנו, סביבתי. מסביב למשכן קָרַח.

12. אֶלִיל ; בליל. 13. צָרָר. 14. צָרָר. 15. גָּדָר.

17. סָרַר, סָרַר. שָׁקָה. שָׁרָר.
שִׁמְמוֹת, שִׁמְמוֹת ; גָּזַז צָאנוּ, שִׁמְמוֹת, סֹרָרִים
רָאִשׁוֹנִים.

21. ma'sakku = māsāk' מִסָּךְ, הפתח. 15
ma'saqqu = maššāq' (*compensative* doubling of
the *first* rad., where that of the second is
given up) מִכְלָל-יָפִי. (ef. 26, 4²) מִסָּב. מִשָּׁק גִּבִּים
מִשָּׁמָה.

22. ma'ginnu = māgēn' מִגֵּן, מִגֵּן עֶזְרָה, מִגֵּן.
(56, 7²) ; מִסְדַּת יִשְׂרָאֵל, מִסְלָה. מִגְנוֹת, מִגְנִים ; 20
המסלות.

23. ma'uzzu = mā'ōz' מִעֵז (מִעֵז), מִעֵז-חַי, מִעֵז.
מִסְכַּתָּה, מִעֵזִים ; מִעֵז.

25. tapil'latu = tePillā' תַּפְּלָה צְרִיקִים.

30. מַּמְרִים (49, 18f.).

B. WITH GUTTURALS.

1. הָרָה a. הֶחָר, הָעָם, וְעַם, עַם (66, 19; 62, 18³). עֲמִים a. עֲמִים. עֲמִי הָאָרֶץ, עֲמִים (62, 17¹). הָרִי יִשְׂרָאֵל (ib. 17³), הָהָרִים.

2. גֵּרָה. אֲמוֹתֵינוּ; אֲמִי, אִם הַמֶּלֶךְ, אִם. עֲמָךְ, עֲמָרִי a. עֲמִי, עַם-הָאָרֶץ (51, 1¹). חֲנָם, עֲמָהֶם, עֲמָכֶם, עֲמָנוּ. עֲמָה; עֲמוּ, עֲמָךְ, עֲמָרִי a. עֲמָם.

3. חֲתָקְכֶם a. חֲתָקְךָ, חֲתָקִי. חֲתָק־עוֹלָם, חֲתָק (56, 12²). חֲתָקָה but חֲתָנָה (note as an *orthographic peculiarity* א for the usual ה).

4. מֵרַת נֶפֶשׁ רָעָה. לַחִים. 5. עֲנֵן יְהוָה. 6. אֲרֹר. 7. חֲתָת. 8. חֲתָת. 9. חֲתָת. 10. חֲתָת (67, 10¹). 11. חֲתָת. 12. חֲתָת. 13. חֲתָת. 14. חֲתָת. 15. חֲתָת.

12. חֲתָת. 12b. חֲתָת. 13. חֲתָת. 14. חֲתָת. 15. חֲתָת.

14. חֲתָת. 15. חֲתָת.

17. חֲתָת. 21. חֲתָת. 22. חֲתָת.

25. חֲתָת. 29. חֲתָת.

34. חֲתָת.

70 INCOMPLETELY DEVELOPED TRILITERALS.

2. V E R B S.

XLIX. VERBS NON-GUTTURAL.

A. THE SIMPLE STEM.

MIDDLE A VERBS.

PERF.	סָבַבְי	IMPF. ya'subb(u)=	IMP. סָב	5
	סָבַבְהִי	yāsōb'⁴	יָסַבְי	
sab'bata =			תָּסַבְי	סָבַבְי
sabbâ'Tā =		tasub'buna' =		
sabbô'Tā³	סָבַבְתִּי	tasub'bina' =		
INF. ABS.	סָבַבְי	təsubbè'nā⁵		10
			תָּסַבְיָה	סָבַבְיָה
		INF. CSTR.	סָב	
		PART.	סָבַבְי; סָבַבְי	

MIDDLE I VERBS.

PERF.	(qil'la=)	IMPF. yi'qallu=		15
qal'la = qal'		yēqal'⁴	יָקַל	
	קָל		תָּקַלְי	
qal'lat =			תָּקַלְיָה	
qal'lā⁵	קָלָה	INF. CSTR.	קָל	
	קָלָה			

cf. 67,16'; note the *principle of differentiation*.
 כָּבֵד : קָטַל (cf. explanatory note 7) = קָטַל : סָבַב.
 'cf. 67,17f. 'cf. 31,11; the *final vowel of the stem re-*
tained (cf. 44,19f.), in order to prevent the doubl-
 5 ing of the second rad. from being given up (cf. expl.
 note 4); it is retained under the *stress* of the *accent*
 which it receives, and *irregularly* produced to â (cf.
 40,7f.)=ô (35, 16). 'cf. 66, 16f. 'cf. ib. 19f. 'cf.
 33,7; cf. expl. note 3; u=i (48,10 f.)=è (cf. expl.
 10 note 3; 69,4^o). In תְּקַלֵּינָה unaccented a=i (cf.
 67,1^o). 'cf. 68, 1; expl. note 4. 'nom. form. 7.,
 cf. 37,6^o.

NOTES. 1. וְרָבָה, וּסְכַת.—2. תִּמְנוּ, תִּמְנוּ, יִזְמוּ;
 תִּצְרִי, נִבְלָה (biliteral formations with *no* attempt
 15 at an artificial *increase of volume*).—3. יָדָם (= yi'-
 dummu = yiddôm', cf. 68,15f.), יָדָמוּ, יָדָל;
 תִּצְלָנָה.—4. וַיִּסָּב (wayyā'sob, cf. 6², 19²), וַיִּרָם;
 לְסָבַב a. סָבַב אֶת־הָהָר.—5. וַתִּשָּׂם, וַתִּקַּל.

B. THE INTENSIVE STEM.

20 a. sâ'baba = sâ'biba = sôbēb' (8) סֹבֵב ;

יְסֻבּ etc. sâb'iba=sâ'baba=sôbab' יְסֻבּ, סֻבּ, יְסֻבּ
etc.

(cf. the Arabic qâatala=the *desiderative* stem.)

b. סֻבּ. סֻבּ.

NOTES. 2. גִּרְנָה, נִגְשָׁה, נִגְשָׁה, קָנְנוּ. 5
מִקְשָׁת, וְקִשְׁיוּ. 1.—מִזְקִים, מִזְקִים, מִזְקִים. 15
מִבְּרִיר, יִצְפֶּיף, קִלְקֵל. 3.—מִגִּלְלָה (69, 16²).

c. THE CAUSATIVE STEM.

ACTIVE.

PERF. ha'sabba= IMPF. yaha'sibbu IMP. הִסֵּב 10

ha'sibba = hi'- =ya'sibb(u)=

sibb(a) = hē- yāsēB'¹ יִסֵּב

sēB'¹ הִסֵּב תִּסֵּב²

הִסֵּב² תִּסֵּב³ הִסֵּב³

הִסֵּב³ הִסֵּב INF. CSTR. תִּסֵּב

INF. ABS. הִסֵּב PART. maha'sib-

bu(n)=ma'sib-

bu = mi'sibbu

=mēsēB'⁴ מִסֵּב

PASSIVE.

PERF. hu'sabba IMPF. yahu'sab-

=hu'sabb(a) b(u)=yûsab'⁶

=hûsab'⁶ יוּסֵב

הוּסֵב תוּסֵב²

תוֹסַבִּינָהּ הוֹסַבָּהּ
 הוֹסַבּוֹתִי הוֹסַבִּי INF. CSTR.¹
 מוֹסַבִּי PART.

5 71,8¹. ²ib.³ ³ib.3³ cf. 68,17² ⁴u irregularly
 produced to û; cf. 71.7.

NOTES. 1. הִתְלַףּ הִקְלוּ, הִקְלָהּ (71,14 f.).—

2. וַיִּכְתּוּ, וַיִּסַּב (ib 17²). וַיִּתְּרִין (63,15²).
 (71,15 f.). וַיִּסְבּוּ (mixed form). —3. תִּרְנִין;
 הִרְנִינוּ, הִמְכוּ (71,3²). —4. מוֹסַבּוֹת (8¹),

10 מוֹסַבּוֹת (8¹). וַיִּכְתּוּ

D. THE REFLEXIVE STEMS.

THE T REFLEX.

Note יִשְׁתּוּמִם (B a), (t assimilated
 to š; cf.62,17²); יִתְפַּלְלוּ (B b),
 15 יִתְגַּלְּלוּ (72,7¹). תִּתְּמִם (63,6¹).

THE N REFLEX.

PERF. na'sabba IMPF. (yahin'sib- IMP.

ba=nāsab'¹ bu=) yahin'

נִסַּב sabb(u) = yis-

20 נִסַּבָּהּ נִסַּבּוֹתִי נִסַּבִּי הִסַּב
 נִסַּבָּהּ נִסַּבּוֹתִי נִסַּבִּי הִסַּב
 PART. תִּסַּבִּינָהּ תִּסַּבִּי הִסַּבִּינָהּ

74 INCOMPLETELY DEVELOPED TRILITERALS.

173, 4¹. 2ib.² 3ib.³ 471, 11¹.

NOTES. 1. ונסבה ונסבו (73, 9³).—2. אַבָּךְ.
תִּמְקֶנָּה יִלְבֵּב (ib.²). — 3. כַּהֲמִם דּוֹנֵג (original
vowel [i] reintroduced). הִמִּם יִמִּם † (formation by
analogy).—4. נִקְלָה, נִמְקִים, נִשְׁמוֹת.

E. WITH SUFFIXES.

5

יִסְבְּנִי ; סִבְבְּנִי, סִבְנִי, חִקְתִּיךְ, קִבָּה (1²; 67, 13 f.),
יִסּוּבְבְּנָהּוּ — תָּמוּ ; סָלוּהָ ; יָבוּזוּ, יִשְׁרוּךְ, (70, 10),
— מִקְלָלִיו ; מוֹחֲלָלִי, מִקְלָלֶךְ, מִקְלָלֶךְ ; מִחֻקִּי
וִיִּסְבְּנִי (ib. 14); (72, 15); הִרְמֵנוּ

L. INCOMPLETELY DEVELOPED TRILITERAL VERBS WITH GUTTURALS.

10

A. FIRST GUTTURAL.

1¹. יִחְנֶנּוּ, וִיחְנֶךְ, וִיחֶם (o, not a!), הִמְמֵנוּ ;
בַּחֲמוֹ, לִהְמֶם, לַחַג ; חֲנֵנִי, חֻקָּה ; וִיִּהְמֵם, (69, 11⁴),
— 1². יַחֵן ; יַחֲמוּ, יַחֵם, וִיחֵם, וִיחֵם ; עִשְׂשׂוּ, עִשְׂשָׁה.
a. לַחְנֶנָּה (53, 9¹). — 2. לַחְנֶנְכֶם ; יַחְנֵן, a.
; בַּעֲנֵנִי ; הִלְלוּ ; אֶהֱלֵלָה, יִהְלֹלוּ ; חֲתַתְנִי, הִלְדוּ
וִיחַל (69, 5¹) ; הִחֲלוּ, הִעֲזָה. — 3. הִתְחַנְנֵנוּ
יַחֵל (19³) (note differentiation of form for the pur-

15

20

pose of *keeping distinct* various meanings); הַחֲלָם, הוֹחֵל, יֵהֵן, יֵהָקֹר. — 4. נָחַל (43, 4; 74, 20'); יָחַל (69, 6'), יָחַל a. לְבַלְתִּי הָחַל† (74, 3°), הִחֲלֹ.

B. SECOND GUTTURAL.

5 יִגְדְּלוּהוּ, יִשְׁחֻוּ, יִרְעוּ; וּבְרוּתִי, וּרְעָה, יִשְׁחֻוּ. 1.
הַמֵּאֲדָרִים, וַיִּמָּרְרוּ, אֲדָרָה. 2.—שְׂחֹחַח, וַיִּשְׁעוּ; וַיִּרְעוּ
—תִּשְׁעֵשְׁעוּ, מִתַּעֲתַע, יִשְׁעֵשְׁעוּ, וַיִּשְׁעֵשְׁעוּ, וּמִצָּרִים
יִרְעוּ : הַפָּרֶס, הַצָּרֵתִי, הַרְעוֹת, הַרְעוּ, הַשֵּׁחַ. 3.
לְהִרְעוּ, לְהִרְעוּ : הַפִּרְהָ, הַשֵּׁעַ, וַיִּפְרְנוּ, וַיִּרְעוּ, יִרְעוּ
4.— מִרְעִים, מִצָּרָה, מִרְעוּ, מִרְעוּ : הִרְעוּ תִרְעוּ
10 תִּשְׁתָּרֵר, הַשְׁתָּרֵר : תִּשְׁתַּחֲוִי, הַתְתָּעָה
לְהַתְמַהֲמָה, וַיִּתְמַהֲמָה, הַתְמַהֲמָה, הַתְמַהֲמָה
; הִפְרֻוּ, יִחְרֻוּ, יִשְׁחֻוּ — הַשְׁתַּעֲשַׁע, הַתְמַהֲמָה
נִגְרֹת, נִגְרֹת.

NOTE. As in the verb פָּעַל (44, 9f.) the first, second and third radicals are the letters פ, ע a. ל, the Jewish grammarians call the *first* radical of a verb its פ, the *second* its ע a. the *third* its ל. Incompletely developed triliterals are thus marked ע"ע (i. e. roots the ע of which is twice represented. e. g. סָבַב, a *completely* developed form).

22. מִפֶּלֶת הָאֶרֶץ. מִגֵּפֶת הַסּוֹס, מִגֵּפֶה;
 מִגֵּפֶתִי.
 30. מִנְּגִינֶתָם maqtil מִלְּקוֹחַ. מִשּׁוֹר. || 31.
 32. תִּנְחָמוֹת, תִּנְהָמִים. || 34. מִנְּעוֹל, מִבּוֹעַ.

5

2. V E R B S.

LII. VERBS NON-GUTTURAL.

PERF.

	ha'n(a)ga-	hu'n(u)gi-	na'n(a)ga-
	ša = hin'-	ša = hun'-	ša = nin'-
	giš (a) =	gaš (a) =	gaš (a) =
10	higgiš' ¹	huggaš' ¹	niggaš' ¹
	נָפַל —	הִגִּישׁ	הִגֵּשׁ
		הִגֵּשׁ	נִגֵּשׁ

IMPF.

	ya'n(u)-	ya'n(a)-		
	pulu =	gaša =		
15	yin'pu-	yin'ga-		
	l(u) =	š(a) =		
	yippōl' ²	yiggaš' ¹		
	יָפַל	יִגֵּשׁ	יִגֵּשׁ	[יִגֵּשׁ ²]
IMP.	נָפַל	גִּישׁ	הִגֵּשׁ	— [הִגֵּשׁ ²]
20		גִּישׁ		
		גִּישׁ		
		גִּישָׁה		
		גִּישִׁי		
		גִּישָׁה		

INF. CSTR.

gašt⁴

נָפַל

הָגִישׁ

הָגִישׁ

הָגִישׁ

INF. ABS.

נָפַל

הָגִישׁ

הָגִישׁ

הָגִישׁ

PART.

5

נָפַל

מִגִּישׁ

מִגִּישׁ

מִגִּישׁ

¹76,20. ²63,6¹.³ at the *beginning* of certain forms, the *liquid* and the *unaccented* [reduced] vowel following upon it, are *entirely dropped*. Note the principle of differentiation (גִּישׁ but נָפַל). 'cf. the preceding 10 and note that the *biliteral* form is *artificially raised* to a triliteral one, by assuming the fem. end.; cf. 27,3.

NOTES. 1. נָתַתְּ (7¹) a. נָתַתְּ (note the *peculiar spelling* which has in view the *compensation* in writing of a loss of a sound), וְנָתַנּוּ (7²). — 15
2. יָתַן; יָגִישׁ; וַיִּדֶּר a. יָדַר; יָבִלּוּ, (נָבַל) יָבֹל. (first example of an imp. act. in the *simple* stem with the characteristic vowel i; cf. 38, 10; 40, 10; 42, 9⁴; 43, 17f.).—3. נָקְבָה but וַיִּצְרָה (cf. 43, 17; 75, 2¹); גִּישׁ;
לִנְשָׁקָלוּ but לָגִשַׁת; לָגָף. — 4. וְתִן-שְׁמָהּ, יָתַן 20
לָתַת (=tin'tu=tit'tu=tēr', cf. 76,8¹), (יִשָּׁק) נִכַּר אֶתֹּו אֱלֹהִים בִּידִי. — 5. וַיִּהְיֶה אֶת־יִשְׂרָאֵל, לְהָ

(intens. act.; note the *similarity in form* with the N

reflex.)—6. וַאֲגִיד, וַיִּגֹּשׁ, וַיַּגְד־לָהּ, וַיִּבֹט, אֶל־תֵּבֶט. (40, 19¹),

הַבִּיטָה, הַבִּט־נָא, הִבֵּט; וַאֲצֹל, (40, 19¹),

לַמַּגִּידִי, מַגִּשִׁים, מַגֵּדָת, הַמִּבִּיט; הַגֵּד תַּגִּידוּ; לַהֲבִיט

5 מַגִּרִים, מַגֵּשׁ, הַגֵּד הַגֵּד, וַיִּגֹּד.—מִשִּׁיקוֹת; הַחִיכָה

—7. תַּחֲנִינִי; יִנָּפְנוּ, יִצְרְנָהוּ, (48, 4), אֶתְקַנֵּךְ. (cf.

49, 11¹), נִפְלוּ a. נָפְלוּ; תִּנְהוּ; יִתְנַךְ. (66, 3¹)

גִּשְׁתוּ. 8.—תִּתִּי, גִּשֵׁשׁ. (complementary of the lost perf.

of the simple stem, cf. יִגֹּשׁ), וְנִתְּתָם, וְנִתְּנָם; וְנִתְּנָם

10 הִנְתָּן יִנְתָּן, נִנְּוּף, נָנְף; לַהֲנִתָּן; וְנִנְּפֵשׁ, וְנִנְּפֵשׁ, לָךְ;

הִנְגִּשִׁים. 9. אֶסֶק (סִלֵּק) (cf. 71, 16¹).

LIII. GUTTURAL VERBS.

A. MIDDLE GUTTURAL.

1. וַנַּעַל, נִהַג; יִנְהֹם (76, 19 ff.), יִנְהֹג;

15 וַיִּנְחֹם, יִנְחֹם, נִחֵם, נִחָם but נִנְעֲרָתִי. 2.—לִנְחֹל.

Intens.: יִנְהַלְנִי, נִהַלְתָּ, נִהַג; נִהַמוּ, נִחָם;

4.—נִחָם. יִנְאִין a. יִנְאִין, נִנְאֵר, נִנְאֲרָתָה; וַיִּנְעֵר

5.—נִנְחֹלְתִי, יִנְחִיד, וְהִנְחֹלְתִי. (73, 13¹);

D. INCOMPLETELY DEVELOPED TRILITERALS
WITH LIQUIDS.

גִּרְדִּים. גִּוּרֶת. גִּרָּר ; וּתְדָר, יִרְרוֹן, יִדְוֹר ; גִּרְרָה.
(מִנְרָ) מִנְרָ ; יִנְדְּהוּ — הִנְצֹו.

5 Note the fllg. forms introduced by *analogy* from the simple stem of liquid verbs into the N reflex. of incompletely developed trilaterals: נִמָּס (cf. middle i verbs); נִבְּזוּ (cf. middle u verbs), part. נִמָּס.

10 Note the terms פִּ"ל, פִּ"נ (75,15 ff.).

E. WEAK ROOTS.

LIV. 1. N O U N S.

1. ra'(a)š=râš (12,11)=rôš (71,8) ראש
(note that א is retained *in spelling*), ראשך;
15 ראשי העם (â preserved, cf. 52,2²), —
pal'u(n)=pè'le (the *weak* sound א is *lost* in pro-
nunciation at the end of a word or syllable; cf.
55,14¹ a. 57,15) פִּלְאֶךָ, פִּלְאָ (at the beginning
of a syllable, א resumes its *consonantal* [guttural]
20 character, פִּלְאוֹת, פִּלְאִים ; פִּלְאֶךָ.

2. חָטָא (*second* vowel *entirely* lost, cf. 23,

7^b), חֲטָאֵי עֲמִי, חֲטָאִים ; חֲטָאם, חֲטָאוּ (cf. 76, 18),
 חֲטָאִיכֶם a. חֲמָה† (=hi'mat; with the
 suppression of א at the *beginning* of a syllable
 [in the middle of a word], which takes place
 at a later stage in the development of the
 language, the preceding closed syll. is *opened* and,
 as a consequence, its vowel, if *accented*, is produced.) 5

3. טַמְאָתִיכֶם (58, 2¹), טַמְאָה גַּמָּא.

4. צְבָאֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם, צְבָא (ā=accented a in *open*
 syll); צְבָאוֹת יְהוָה, צְבָאוֹת; צְבָאֲכֶם. 10

5. טַמְאָה נֶפֶשׁ, טַמָּא (cf. 51, 11³ and note that
 in open syll. a does *not* take the place of i [ē]).

טַמְאָה טַמְאָת הַשָּׁמַיִם (cf. 56, 3⁴).

8. שְׂאֵילָתְךָ, שְׂאֵילָה זֶאֱבִי עֶרֶב; זֶאֱבִי a. שְׂאֵילָתְךָ
 (א following upon an unaccented [reduced] vowel, 15
 is readily suppressed together with the latter; note
 that א may *not* be retained in spelling), שְׂאֵילָתְךָ
 (ši'ilat; form. 2 ?).

10. נְבִיאֲכֶם, נְבִיאָה. 11. נְשׂוֹא.

12. קְרָאִים; קְרָאוּ.

13. שְׂאֵילָתְךָ, בְּשֵׂאֵילָתְךָ נֶפֶשׁ, שְׂאֵילָתְךָ (14⁵; 81, 14).

וּמְלוֹאֵהוּ, מְלוֹאֵה כָּל־הָאָרֶץ. בְּמֵאֵד מֵאֵד, מֵאֵד מֵאֵד, מֵאֵד מֵאֵד.

15 b. מלאים.

17. מִצָּת (=mâsi't); בְּרָאךְ, בְּרָא (cf. 66, 6³);

מִצְאִים but קָרָאִים a. חֲטָאִים † (82, 21¹).

19 (27). חטאת, חטאת (= hata'at; 81,15),

5 הַטֵּאת עֲבָרִיךָ (a long vowel *shortened* by *false analogy*, viz. by being taken for a produced vowel, cf. 29, 16²), חֲטֵאתִי, חֲטֵאתְךָ, חֲטֵאתֶם, חֲטֵאתֵם (3²), חֲטֵאתִי.

21. מַרְאִשְׁתּוֹ (= mara'..., מאכל, מאכלת, מאכל

cf. 69,2; note *the position of the accent!*) a.

מִלֵּאכִי, מִלֵּאכִים; מִלֵּאךְ. (=ma'ra...) מִרְאֲשׁוֹתֵיכֶם
מִלֵּאכָה, (=mala'...; cf. 82, 2³) מִלֵּאכָה but אֱלֹהִים
מִשְׁאֵת שְׂוֹא, מִשְׁאֵת מִלֵּאכָה, הַקֶּרֶשׁ

23. במִסְרַת הַבְּרִית (= ma'asurt ; 4²).

15 מבל[†] (the suppression of the **א** emphasises the flg. cons.).

27. תחלואים. 34. מחבאים. 30. קנוא.

45. **צמחון.**

2. VERBS.

29 LV. VERBS FIRST $\aleph$ ($\aleph''\aleph$).

A. THE SIMPLE STEM.

1. אֲסִיפִי (57,14) etc. תִּסֵּיפִי (=ta'asip; 78,17f.;

81,13;83,14), אָסַפָּה a. וַיִּסֶּף (81,14; 74,1⁴).

וַיֹּאכַל; וַתֹּאכְלֶנָה, תֹּאכְלוּן, אָמַר (20,5) הָאֹכֵל

(79,2⁵); וַיֹּאמֶר, וַיֹּאכַל, וַיֹּאמֶר but וַיֹּאכַל, וַיֹּאמֶר, וַיֹּאכַל

(orig. vowel [i] reintroduced; וַיֹּאכַל, וַיֹּאמֶר, תֹּאמַר, וַיֹּאכַל, וַיֹּאכַל

וַיֹּאמְרוּ (65,8²); וַיֹּאמֶר, אָמַר, וַיֹּאמֶר but (75, 3³)

וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה; אָסַף. —2. (37,2⁴). תֹּאכְלוּן, תֹּאמְרוּ

לִבְלֹתִי, וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה הַנְּשֹׂאִים. —3. (74, 16³). אָסַפָּה

מֵאֵכָל, בֹּאכְלֵי הָאֵשׁ, בֹּאכְלֵי הָרֶמֶס; אָכַל הָרֶמֶס

לְאָסֵף גֹּיִם; לֹאכְלֵי-לֶחֶם, בֹּאכְלֵי קֶשׁ; לֶחֶם

וַיֹּאמֶר, וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוֹשֻׁעַ, וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה, וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה 10

וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה. —4. (31,10); וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה יֵר

(12,12). וַיֹּאמֶר תֹּאמַר. —5. (36,12 ff.; 10⁴;83,22²).

B. THE INTENSIVE STEM.

Note וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה = וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה (83,12²), וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה

וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה (cf. וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה).

15

C. THE CAUSATIVE STEM.

Note וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה (cf. וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה; 83,14) a. וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה

(cf. וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה; ib. 22²).

D. THE N REFLEXIVE.

Note וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה, וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה, וַיֹּאכְלֶנָה

20

¹82, 9. ²64, 7¹. ³71, 9f.

Note וקראַתְּ a. וקראַתְּ (82, 17); מצַדְתִּי, וקראַתְּ; תמצאֵנִי; יקבֹּאֵן, תמצאֵן, קרא־שְׁמוֹ; וקראַתִּי רפֹּאה, מצאֵן, נסבֹּאָה.

MIDDLE I VERBS.

5

מִלֵּיתִי (82, 11f.), מִלֵּאת, מִלֹּא, מִלֵּאה, מִלֵּא
שָׁנָא שְׁנֵאתָה. בְּשָׁנָאת יְהוּה אֶתְנוּ.

B. THE INTENSIVE STEM.

ACTIVE.

PERF.	מִצָּא	IMPF.	יִמְצָא	IMP.	מִצָּא	10
	מִצָּאָה		תִּמְצָאִי		מִצָּאִי	
	מִצָּאָתִי		תִּמְצָאָנָה		מִצָּאָנָה	
INF. ABS.	מִצָּא	INF. CSTR.	מִצָּא	PART.	מִמְצָא	

¹ 6¹.

Note. קנָא; וּלְמִלֵּא-בָם; וּמִלֵּאתִי, וּמִלֵּאתְּ. 15
מִלֹּא, וּיקנֹאוּ, מִלֹּאוּ. רפֹּא ירפֹּא a. קנֵאתִי
מִשְׁנֵאִי יְהוּה, הַמִּמְלֵאִים.

PASSIVE.

PERF.	מִצָּא	IMPF.	יִמְצָא	PART.	מִמְצָא	20
	מִצָּאָה		תִּמְצָאִי	Note		
	מִצָּאָתִי		תִּמְצָאָנָה		מִרְכָּאִים	

¹ orig. vowel [i] reintroduced; cf. 86, 14.

C. THE CAUSATIVE STEM.

ACTIVE.

	PERF.	הִמְצִיא	IMPF.	יִמְצִיא	IMP.	הִמְצֵא
5		הִמְצִיֵּא		תִּמְצִיא		הִמְצִיֵּא
		הִמְצִיֵּאת ¹		תִּמְצִיֵּאנָה		הִמְצִיֵּאנָה
	INF. ABS.	הִמְצֵא	INF. CSTR.	הִמְצִיא	PART.	מִמְצִיא

PASSIVE.

	PERF.	הִמְצָא	IMPF.	יִמְצָא	INF. ABS.	הִמְצָא
10		הִמְצָאָה		תִּמְצָא	" CSTR.	הִמְצָא
		[הִמְצָאָת ²]		תִּמְצָאנָה	PART.	מִמְצָא

¹86, 14. ²1.

Note הַרְשָׂא, מַפְלֵא, יִפְלֵא, הַפְלֵא (= taDešē',

not taDšē'; meteg *for euphony* to avoid the com-

15 pound sound dš).

D. THE REFLEXIVE STEMS.

THE T REFLEX.

	PERF.	הִתְמַצָּא	IMPF.	יִתְמַצָּא	IMP.	הִתְמַצֵּא
		הִתְמַצָּאָה		תִּתְמַצָּא		הִתְמַצֵּא
20		הִתְמַצָּאת ¹		תִּתְמַצָּאנָה		הִתְמַצָּאנָה
	INFF.	הִתְמַצָּא	PART.	מִתְמַצָּא		

LVII. VERBS THIRD א—CONTINUED.

A. VERBS THIRD א AND FIRST GUTT.

1. לחטא ; תחטאו , יחטא ; חטאתם .
 2. החביאה 3. — חבאו (84, 14¹) ; אחטנה ;
 5 יחטא , החטיא . ויתחבא , ויאחבא , ויחביאם ;
 יתחטא , ויתחבא 4. — החבאו . מחטיאי אדם ;
 נחבתם (60, 2) , נחבאת . נחבאו , נחבא ;
 נהלאה , נחבאים ; להחבא ; תחבא .

B. THIRD א AND MIDDLE GUTT.

- 10 מחאו ; מחאך (66, 2⁵) .

C. THIRD א AND FIRST נ.

1. תשאנה , ישא (נשאו ; cf. 4¹) ; לשאת (šî't ,
 cf. 83, 2³) a. משא , שאת (ē resolved into e' ē ,
 15 since the latter is very often contracted into the
 former ; cf. 82, 14) נשא ; בשאת — 2. נשא a.
 ישיא ; השאת 3. — מנשא ; נשא ; ינשא ; נשא ;
 — 4. לבלתי התנשא ; ינשא a. יתנשא ; הנבאתי ;
 להנבא ; הנבא ; ינבא ; נבאת , נבא . מתנבא ;
 20 נשאי ; (88, 16¹) ישאונך , ישאך 4. — נבאים , נבא ;
 בהנבאו . ישיאך , השיאני . שאתי .

F. SEMIVOCALIC ROOTS.**a. ROOTS FIRST (י) (פ"וי).****LVIII. 1. N O U N S.**

1—3. wald = yald (at the beginning of a word, an original ו [labial semivowel] is turned 5
into י [palatal semiv., cf. 4, 3]) ילדה, ילד;
ישע. יחר, יחר. וילדות, מילדי העברים, הילדים
a. יצרנו, יצר. (cf. 76, 3^s). ישעך, ישעי, ישע.
בישרו, ישר. יראת יהוה, יראה.

4. לישרי, וישרים; הישרה, ישרדרך, ישר. 10
לב.

5 (8). ויפח, ישיני ארמת עפר; יבשה, יבש. 15
waši'nat = ši'nat
(at the beginning of certain forms [cf. 78, 7ff.] י) and the unaccented [reduced] vowel following upon it, are *entirely dropped*) עצת יהוה, שנת העבר, שנה
לדת. (= [wi] li'dat) a. ידעי. [wi]di' שנות
a. ידעת. (= [wi]lidt'; cf. 78, 10ff.) ידעת, ידעת.

6(9). יבשת המים. ביבש קצירה. ירשה; יגר.
יכלת יהוה.

20

10. יחידה, יחיד. 11. יכול.

12. יודעים; יודוע חלי.

13. בִּיצְקָתוֹ. 15. יָגִיעַ כִּפִּיָּה. 14. יִסּוּד; יִהְבֵּךְ.

17. (הִיצַת) הַיּוֹצֵאת, יֵצָא. יִדְעַת, יִדַּע.

21. ma'w(a)rad=maw'rad=mau'rad (ו, having
lost the vowel following upon it, *combines* with the
preceding a into the *diphthong* au)=môrād' (the *diph-*
thong au is *contracted* in Hebrew into the *intermediate*
monophthong ô; ô long by contraction) מוֹרָד (note that ו
is retained in *spelling*), מוֹשְׁבֵי הָאָרֶץ; מוֹרֵד חֲרוֹנִים,
וּמִשְׁבוֹתָם (note that ו may *not* be retained in spel-
ling); מוֹצֵא מִים, מוֹצֵא. † מוֹדַע. a. מוֹדַע. מוֹרְשָׁה.
מוֹצְאֵי הַמִּקְדָּשׁ; (88, 19^a) † מוֹרְאֵכֶם, מוֹצְאָךְ.
מוֹעֲדָה; (ô rounded to û); מוֹסֵר. מוֹצְאֵיהֶם.

22. מוֹעֲדֵי יְהוָה. מוֹעֲדִים; מוֹעֲדוֹ, מוֹעֵד.
מוֹעֲצוֹת.

24. תּוֹכַחְתִּי, תּוֹכַחַת. תּוֹלַע. תּוֹשְׁבִים, תּוֹשֵׁב.
תּוֹצְאוֹת, תּוֹכַחוֹת מוֹסֵר, תּוֹכַחוֹת.

25. תּוֹעֲבַת יְהוָה, תּוֹעֵבָה. תּוֹלְדוֹת הַשָּׁמַיִם.
תּוֹכַחַה. תּוֹחֲלָתִי, תּוֹחֲלַת. תּוֹעֲבוֹת הַגּוֹיִם, תּוֹעֲבוֹת.
תּוֹכַחוֹת.

45. יִקְקֹן. 43. יִתְרוֹן. 28. יִקִּיר. 27. יִלּוֹד.

LIX. 2. V E R B S.

A. THE SIMPLE STEM.

MIDDLE A VERBS.

MIDDLE I VERBS.

PERF.	wašab(a)=yašab(a) ¹	wariš(a)=yariš(a) ¹	
	יִשַּׁב	יִרֶשׁ	5
	יִשְׁבָּה	יִרְשָׁה	
	יִשְׁבֹּת	יִרְשֹׁת	
IMPF.	ya'wišib(u) = ya'-	yi'w(i)rašu = yi'y(i)	
	'išib(u)=yai'šib(u)=yêšēb ²	rašu = yiy'raš(u) =	
	יִשֵּׁב	yîraš ³	יִירֶשׁ 10
	יִשְׁבִּי	יִירְשִׁי	
	יִשְׁבְּנָה	יִירְשְׁנָה	
IMP.	יִשֵּׁב	יִרֶשׁ, יִרְשָׁה, יִרְשֵׁ	
	יִשְׁבִּי	יִרְשִׁי	
	יִשְׁבְּנָה	?	15
INF. CSTR.	יִשְׁבֹּת	יִרְשֵׁ, יִרְשִׁי	
" ABS.	יִשְׁבִּי	יִרְשִׁי	
PART.	יִשְׁבִּי		

190,4 ff. ²the form goes back to that *stage* of the *language*, which as yet had *not suffered* the *first vowel of the stem to be lost*; w, between

two vowels, is turned into a *mere breathing* ('), which, at a subsequent period (cf. 81,13) is *absorbed* into the vowel-complex surrounding it; a *diphthong* is thus formed—ai, which in Hebrew
 5 is *contracted* into the *intermediate monophthong* ê; ê long *by contraction*; cf. 91,3 ff.; also 78,17 f. ⁹ w between two vowels *homogeneous* with y, is turned into y, which again, the second i being lost, is *absorbed* by the first and forms î: iwi=iyi=iy(i)=î;
 10 cf. 12,13. Note that ' is retained *in spelling*. ⁴cf. 43,19⁶. ⁵cf. 90,14 ff. a. 78,7 ff. ⁶יֵשֵׁב : יֵרֵשׁ = יֵשֵׁב : רֵשׁ.
⁷ full form. ⁸formed by *analogy*, cf. יֵשֵׁב. ⁹cf. expl. note 5 a. 78,10 ff.; יֵשֵׁב, for יֵשֵׁב, cf. 90,7⁶.
¹⁰=rašt. ¹¹full form.

- 15 NOTES. 1. וַיֵּשֶׁב, וַיֵּרֶשׁ : אֵשֶׁבָה (84, 3⁴).
 יֵשֵׁב.—2. לִישְׁבָה. (note that ' may *not* be retained in spelling), וַיֵּקֶר a.
 וַיֵּקֶר.—3. וַיֵּבֶלֶת (middle u), וַיֵּבֶלֶת (cf. 36,10). וַיֵּבֶל (for yôkal', 91, 12, to avoid its
 20 being confounded with וַיֵּאֱכַל, cf. 74, 20.

B. THE CAUSATIVE STEM.

ACTIVE..

PERF. ha'w(a)šaba	IMPF.	הוֹשִׁיב	IMP.	יוֹשִׁיב
=ha'w(a)šiba	=	הוֹשִׁיבִי		תוֹשִׁיבִי
haw'sib(a)=hau'-		הוֹשִׁיבָּה		תוֹשִׁיבָּה
šib(a)=hôšib ¹	INF. CSTR.	הוֹשִׁיב		
		הוֹשִׁיב	ABS.	"
		הוֹשִׁיבָּה	PART.	מוֹשִׁיב
		הוֹשִׁיבָּה		

PASSIVE.

10

PERF. hu'w(u)šiba=	IMPF.	יוֹשֵׁב	PART.	
hu'w(u)šaba	=	מוֹשֵׁב		תוֹשֵׁבִי
huw'sab(a)	=	etc.		
hûšab ²	INF. CSTR.	הוֹשֵׁב		
		הוֹשֵׁבָה	etc.	

15

¹91, 3 ff. ²uw(u)=û, cf. 93, 9.

Note וְיוֹשֵׁב, וְיוֹשֵׁב, וְיוֹשֵׁב, וְיוֹשֵׁב, וְיוֹשֵׁב, וְיוֹשֵׁב.

c. THE REFLEXIVE STEMS.

THE T REFLEX.

Note וְיִתְלָרוּ.

20

PERF.	נִשְׁבַּ1	IMPF.	יִשְׁבַּ2	IMP.	הִשְׁבַּ
	נִשְׁבָּה		הִשְׁבִּי		הִשְׁבִּי
	נִשְׁבַּת		הִשְׁבֵּנָה		הִשְׁבֵּנָה
PART.	נוֹשֵׁב	INFF.	הִשְׁבַּ		

5 ¹94, 16¹. ²w preserved, because sharpened.

Note וְנוֹסְרוּ. נוֹשְׁבוֹת, נוֹשְׁבַת, נוֹלְדִים; אֲנוֹתָר
(combination of the T and N reflex. stems; t assimilated to w, cf. 88, 2³).

D. WITH SUFFIXES.

10 יִירָשָׁם; וִירְשֻׁהוּ, וִירְשֻׁתָּהּ; † יִלְרְתִיךָ (71, 10f.);
שְׁבַתִּי.

LX. VERBS FIRST י(י)—CONTINUED.

A. WITH GUTTS.

1. יִלֵּךְ, יִלְךָ († וְיִלְךָ); אֵהְלֶךְ a. יֵהְלֶךְ; הֵלֵךְ.
15 הֵלֹךְ; (לֵהְלֶךְ) לֵלַכְתָּ; לֵכְנָ, לָךְ; וְאֵלֶךְ, וִיֵּלֶךְ, וִיִּלֵּךְ;
וְאֵוֹלֶךְ, וְיֵוֹלֶךְ, וְיִלֵּךְ, וְיֹלֵךְ; הוֹלִיךְ—הֵלַכְתִּי—הֵלֵךְ;
הִתְהַלֵּךְ-נָח—מוֹלִכּוֹת, מוֹדִיךְ; הֵלִיכוֹ, הוֹלֵךְ.
יֵיעֵף, יִתַּחַר 2.—הוֹלִיכָה; (90, 8³); לָכְתִּי—נִהְלַכְתִּי,
(58, 5) יִחְלֹ a. † הֵלְכוּ a. הֵבָה, הֵב; אֵיעֵצָה, יֵעֲפוּ
20 † וְיִוְעֵץ, נִוְחָלָה; יִתְעַצּוּ וְיִוְחֵל. הִמְיַחֵלִים, יִירָשׁ

LXII. c. ROOTS FIRST י (פ"י).

A. 1. N O U N S.

4. ילל 8 || יללת הרעם, יללה.

11. יניקותיו, וימינה, מימין ישראל, ימין.

5 21. ma'y(a)tab=may'tab = mai'tab = métāb'
(cf. 93, 4 ff.) מישרים, מיטב כרמו.

24. תימנה, תימן.

30. ma'y(a)šār=mi'y(i)šār=mîšôr' (cf. 93, 9)
מישור.

B. 2. V E R B S.

10 a. וייקן וייטב; יקצו, ינקו יקן, ייטב-לי
היטיב (cf. may'tab), תיטבו; (5) היטיב
הימיני, הילל; וייטב, אימנה, (96, 3) תיהיללו
ממינים, מיטיב; להימן.

d. ROOTS MIDDLE ו (ע"ו).

15 LXIII. 1. N O U N S.

1. saw'mu(n) = saum' = sôm (95, 51) בצום.

מֹות. הצומות; צמכם
מיתוך העדה (may assume its conson-
antal character; note ā, not è!) בתוכי
חוח a. שור) חוחים a. שורים but במתיו; בתוכי

20 שקים.

assumes verbal *form*, cf. 48, 3 ff.), עֹרֵךְ, עֹרֵנִי, טובה; טובים, טוב. עֹרֵם; עֹרֵנָה. עֹרֵנִי, עֹרֵךְ; טובות. || 10 c. hana'wâpat=hana'apat=hanâ'pat =hanâPâ' הַנְּפָה, הַנְּחָה.

5 11(14). אֵיל, עֵיל.

12. mawûl'=ma'ûl'=mûl' (not môl; because of the position of the tone) לוֹטָה. מַלִּים, מוֹר.

21. ma'qawam=ma'qa'am=ma'qâm=māqôm' ,הַמְקוֹמוֹת. (93, 19) מְנוּסִי. מְקוֹמִי. מְקוֹם זֶרַע, מְקוֹם
10 מְבוֹא. מְנוּחָה. מְנוּחַ. מְאוּר. מְקוֹמָתָם, מְקוֹמָתֵיכֶם
(=מְאוּל*, cf. 14 a. 96, 9*), מוֹל סוֹף. מְרוֹץ.
מְמֹלִי. מְמוֹל נֶגֶב, אֶל-מוֹל אַחֵר, מוֹל הָאֱלֹהִים.

24. תַּהוֹם (taha'wam).

32. (11), מְאוּם, מְאוּמָה. מְעוֹף צוֹקָה, מְצוֹק.
15 מְהוּמָה, מְשׁוּבָה. מוֹם.

34. תְּעוּרָה, תְּאֻנִּים.

Note עוֹלָה, עוֹלוֹ, עוֹל' (97, 17 f.; note the

guttural surroundings) a. אֹן; עוֹלָת; אֹן.

(81, 21). שׁוֹא; בְּנוֹעַ אַחֵינוּ; הֶרְחָחָה; שְׁעֵתִי, רֶחַח.

LXIV. 2. V E R B S.

A. THE SIMPLE STEM. MIDDLE A VERBS.

PERF. qa'wama= IMPF. ya'quwumu= IMP.

qa'am(a)=qâm'¹ ya'qu'um(u) = yā-קָם qûm'² יָקוּם קוּם 5קָמָה² תָּקוּמִי² קוּמִי²קָמָה² תָּקוּמִינָה⁶ קוּמִינָה⁶

INF. ABS. קוּם INF. CSTR. קוּם

PART. קוּם³ : קָם³

¹ 98, 7. ² cf. 70, 19¹. ⁷ ². ³ cf. 98, 9². ⁴ ib. 18. 10
⁵ ib. 2. ⁶ cf. 71, 8⁶ a. expl. note 3. ⁷ 98, 2. ⁸ ib. 7.
⁹ 99, 6.

NOTES. 1. וְקָם (81, 14), וְשָׁבָה a.
 וְשָׁבָה (40, 17¹), וְשָׁבָת (84, 11²); גִּירָתָהּ (78, 13²).
 —2. תִּשְׁבְּנָה, יִרְצוּן, יִסָּר. Juss. 15
 קוּמָה, קָם. —3. וַיָּקוּם, וַיָּקָם. יָקָם a. (40, 16¹) יִשְׁבְּ
 but קוּמָה יְהוּה, סוּרָה אֶדְנִי סוּרָה אֶלִי
 לָנֶם, לָקוּם.

B. VERBS MIDDLE I AND U.

1. ma'wit(a)=ma'it(a)=mêt' (98, 13) מֵת, 20

- מִתְנוּ, מִתָּה, וּמִתָּה, וּמִתָּה, וּמִתָּה — ba'wus(a)
 =bau's(a)=bôš'(98,15) בּוֹשׁ, וּבֹשׁ, בּוֹשָׁה, בּוֹשָׁה, בּוֹשָׁה
 בִּשְׁתִּי, בִּשְׁתִּי (= bôšt etc., cf. ib. 16). — 2. יְמוֹת
 (formed by analogy, cf. 100, 5). — yi'bawaš(u) = yi'-
 5 ba'aš(u) = yi'bâš(u) = yēbôš' (84,17) יְבוֹשׁ, יְבוֹשׁ
 מוֹת, עַד-בּוֹשׁ; לְמוֹת. — 4. בּוֹשִׁי; מִתָּה. — 3. אֲבוֹשָׁה
 בּוֹשִׁים; מִתָּה. — 5. בּוֹשׁ לֹא-יְבוֹשׁוּ, תְּמוֹת.

c. THE INTENSIVE STEM.

- a. יְקוּמִם, קוּמִם, יְקוּמִם etc.; יְקוּמִם, קוּמִם etc.
 10 b. יְקִיִּם, קִיִּם, יְקִיִּם etc. (cf. 71, 20-72, 4.)

NOTES. 1. מִתְנוּ, מִתָּה, מִתָּה, מִתָּה, מִתָּה; לְמִקְוֵנוֹת, מִמּוֹתָה, תְּקוּנָה, מוֹתָהּ;
 אֲכַלְכֵּל, וּבְדַבְּלָתִי. — 3. יְקִיִּמוּ. — 2. תְּרוֹמְמָה, כּוֹנְנֵנוּ
 וּכְלָכְלוּ (cf. 72, 7).

d. THE CAUSATIVE STEM.

15

ACTIVE.

PERF. ha'qawama, IMPF. yaha'qawi- IMP.
 ha'qawima = hi'- mu = ya'qiyim(u)
 qiwima = hi'qi- = yāqîm'¹
 yim(a) = hēqîm'¹

הָקִים יְקִים

20

הָקִים

הָקִים יְקִים

	הִקְיָמָה	הִקְיָמִינָה [הִקְמָנָה]
	הִקְיָמוּת (הִקְ)	(הִקְמָנָה)
INF. ABS.	הִקֵּם	הִקִּים
		PART. מִקִּים ³

¹97,8. May not the *irregular* production of 5 i to i in יִקְטִיל (40,7 f.) be due to the principle of *false analogy*? ²cf. 73,4²; 57,14². ³ cf. 73, 4¹.

NOTES. 1. הִנֵּפֶת a. הִנֵּפֹת (cf. 100,15³),
והִקְמֵנו, והִקְמַת, והִקְיַמְתִּי; הִכְנֹנו a. הִכְנֵנו, והִקְיַמְתָּה. 10
והִקְיַבְתִּי, הִטִּיבַת, והִמַּתָּם, (93,16³), הִמַּתָּם, והִמַּתָּה.
—2. וַאֲקִים, וַיִּקֶּם, אֶל-תֵּשֶׁב, יִקֶּם; אֲשִׁיבָה.
—3. מִמִּיתִים, מְשִׁיבַת נֶפֶשׁ, הֲשִׁיבָה.

PASSIVE.

PERF.	הוּקַם	IMPF.	יֻקַּם	PART.	
	הוּקְמָה		etc.	מוּקַם	15
	הוּקְמָת	INF. CSTR.	הוּקֵם		

Cf. 72,30 ff.; 74,4⁵.

Note מוֹמַת; וְתוֹמַת, אֶל-תוֹמַת; הִמַּתוּ, הִמוֹמַתִּים.

E. THE REFLEXIVE STEMS.

THE T REFLEX.

ממתקוממים, תתמוגגה, ותכונן, יתבששו.

THE N REFLEX.

5 PERF. na'qawama IMPF. yahin'qawi— IMP.

na'qa'ama = nā- mu = yin'qawa

qôm¹ נָקוּם m(u) = yiqqôm³

הָקוּם יָקוּם נָקוּמָה

הָקוּמִי תָקוּמִי נָקוּמוּתִי

10 INF. ABS. הָקוּם; נָקוּם ? ?

PART. נָקוּם¹ INF. CSTR. הָקוּם

¹101, 4 f. ²99, 9⁴. ³the second a *perhaps* introduced from the perf.; cf. also 74, 1⁴.

Note נִבְכִּים, נִפְּצוּת, נִכּוּנָה; נִפְּצוּתם ;

15 נִפְּצוּת.

F. WITH SUFFIXES.

—וְאִסְכַּךְ, יִשּׁוּפְנִי, (צִמְתָּם לִי, poet. for צִמְתָּנִי)

—קִיּוּמִי, עִנְיָדָנִי; אֲרוּמִמְנָהוּ, אֲרוּמִמְךָ, אֲרוּמִמְהוּ

וְהִמְתִּיּוּ, but הִמְתִּיתָהוּ, הִמְתִּיתָנִי, הִשִּׁיבִנִי

20 הִמְתִּנִי; אֶל־תִּשְׁיבִנִי, אִמְתִּךָ, יִשְׁבִּנִי; וְהִמְתִּיהָ

בְּהִמְלֹו־. לְהִמְתִּנִי, בְּהִפְצִי

LXV. VERBS MIDDLE ן — CONTINUED.

A. WITH GUTTS.

1. הֶעִיר־תָּ. אֹרִי, וְהִתְחַסּ, יֶחֱס, יֶחֱס. (74, 19³), וְהִעֲדָת, וְיָעַד; יָאֵר; but וְיָאֵר a.
 וְיָסַר, וְיָנַע, וְיָנַח, יָנוּחַ; וְנָחֲנוּ. 2. — נָאֹר, יַעֲזֹר. — וְאֵעִיר 5
 a. יָרַח, יָנִיחַ; וְהִנְחֵתִי לָךְ. — מִזְעֻזְעִיךְ; — וְיָנַר.
 אֶחָרֵי הַשּׁוּחַ, יָנוּעַ. — מִנִּיחַ; לַהֲנִיחַ; וְיָסַר, וְיָרַע, וְיָנַח.

Note יָחֹרֶוּ; יָנוּעַ; וְיָרַח (99, 17f.).
 אֶחָרֵי: יָחֹרֶוּ אֶחָרֵי: יָנוּעַ אֶחָרֵי: וְיָרַח

B. VERBS MIDDLE ן AND THIRD א.

1. — בָּאתֶם, בָּאתָ, בָּאתָ, וּבָאתָ, בָּאתָ, בָּאתָ. 10
 a. יָבֹא. Juss. תְּבוֹאִינָה, (תְּבֹאֵן) תְּבֹאֵנָה, יָבֹא. יָבֹא
 הַבּוֹא נְבוֹא; לְבֹא. — בָּאִי, בָּאתָ, בָּא. — וְיָבֹא. אֲבֹא.
 a. הַבָּאתֶם, הַבָּאתָ, וְהִבָּאתָ, הִבָּאתָ, הִבֵּאתָ. — 2.
 הִבֵּאתָ; וְאֲבִיאתָ, וְיָבִיאתָ, תְּבִיאינָה, יָבִיאתָ; הִקְיֵאתֶם
 ; וְהִקְיֵאתָ מִעַט; לְמַעַן הִבֵּאתָ יְהוּה; הִבֵּאתָ, הִבֵּאתָ 15
 הֹבֵאתָ. — מִבִּיאיָהּ, מִבִּיאתָ תֹדָה, מִבִּיאים, מִבִּיאתָ
 מִבִּבְאוֹת, מִבִּבְאִים, מִבִּבְאִים, מִבְּאוֹת; וְיִבְאוּ.

C. נוֹא.

וְיָנִיאוּ. יָנִיאתָ, הִנֵּיאתָ.

LXVI. e. ROOTS MIDDLE (י) AND MIDDLE 20

(ע"י, ע"י).

A. 1. NOUNS.

1. sa'y(i)du(n) = sai'du = sa'yid (17, 10f. ; note

the influence of the י) מַצִּיר בְּנִי, צִיר, צִיר (said =
 sêd', 100, 20), לִיל. מַצִּירו, מַצִּירִי (remnant of
 the accus. ending, without any *adverbial force*, more
 frequent in poetry). תִּשִּׁים. לִילֹת. בַּחִיק. עֲנֹת. a.

- 5 but שִׁבַּת, שִׁיבָה. וְלִעֲנִי עֲבָדִי, עֲנִים. עֲנֵת מִים. —
 אֵיבָה. (note the spelling!). שְׁבַתָּ, שִׁבַּתִּי, עֲבָדָךְ
 אֵינְךָ, אֵינְךָ, אֵינִי (cf. 98, 20²), אֵינִי מִסְפָּר, וְאֵין, אֵין
 בִּינִי, בֵּין הָאֹר. אֵינִם, אֵינְכֶם, אֵינָנו; אֵינְנָה. אֵינָנו
 בִּינוֹתֵינוּ; בִּינֵיהֶם, בִּינֵיכֶם, בִּינֵינוּ; בִּינָךְ,
 10 אִישׁ הַבָּנִים. בִּינוֹתָם.

2. šî'y(i)r = šîr' (102, 5¹) מִשִּׁיר צִוּן, שִׁיר
 שִׁירָה. שִׁירִים. שִׁיחִי. שִׁיחַ (שִׁירָה) שִׁירו, וּמִשִּׁירִי
 שִׁירוֹת הֵיכָל; שִׁירַת דָּוִד.

4. la'yaš = la'yis (100, 13¹); רָאשִׁים, רָאשֵׁ
 15 זָרִים, לֵאשׁ (?) = lês'.

21. מַצֹּדָה a. מַצֹּדָה (cf. 99, 13). מַצֹּדָר.

22 (31). מַרְיָנָה, מַרְיָבָה.

29 (34). אֶת־שֹׁמֶת יָד, וְתִמְנַת יְהוָה, תִּבְנוֹנָה.

27. צִדִּים. צִדִּים (83, 5 f.). רֵין אֶל־מְנוֹת, דִּין.

- 20 a. בִּיֹר. דְּוִגִים.

45. שִׁשׁוֹן לִבִּי, שִׁשׁוֹן (105, 19²).

Note אוֹבֵד, אֵיב; אֵיל; אִיוֹם; אִימָה; עֵיף
(note that i is preserved with י).

B. 2. V E R B S.

בִּנְתָּה, שָׁתָה יָבִין (=ya'biyin(u), impf. with the 5
characteristic vowel i, preferred here on account
of the י), יָגִיחַ, יָשִׁים a. יָשׁוּם, תָּשֶׁת, יָשׁוּם
חִילוֹ a. חוֹלִי, דִּיגוֹ בִּין; וְתִשָּׁר, וְתִגַּח, וְיִחַל, וְיָבִן
לָלוֹן; שׁוּם תִּשִּׁים, (43, 15 f.), בִּין תִּבִּין; רִיבָה a.
לָלוֹן † (Note בִּין [for *בִּין, cf. 10
105, 14f.], אֲשׁוּחַח, וְתַחֲלֹל אֶרֶץ—(בִּינָתִי, רִיבֹת,
הַבִּינוּ—(the causative forms, it seems, are
due to *false analogy*, cf. יָבִין in the simple
stem); הָבִין; לְהָבִין; מִבִּין; מִבִּינִים, מִבִּין; הָבִין;
וְנָבִין, וְנָבִין; וְנָבִין, וְנָבִין— 15
נָבִין, דָּבָר

Note the following table of 1. ע"ע forms of
י"ע verbs, 2. ע"ע forms of ע"ע verbs and 3.
פ"י forms of ע"ע verbs.

1.

a. מֶלֶךְ; רָמּוֹ, טַח, בִּז;

עֶרְשׁוֹב הַרְדִּפִּים.

b. הַזִּילוּה; לֹא־יָמַר,

5 הֶסֶת a. יֶסֶת, יֶסֶת, יֶסֶת,

יֶסֶג, יֶסֶג; מִסִּית, יֶסֶת;

יֶסֶת (104, 6 f.,

אל - תִּנַּח, יֶנִּיח,

הַנִּיחָה, הַנַּח, וִינַח,

10 מִנַּח, מִנִּיח, לַהֲנִיחוּ

תִּלְיִנו.

c. יִנְעוֹר, נִמּוֹל, נִמַּר;

2.

a. לָבוֹר; וַיִּשָּׂר, יֶרֶן.

b. הִפִּיר, הִישִׁירוּ.

c. יִתְעוֹר; הַבּוֹז תְּבוֹז.

יִרְעֵ. נִמְלִים; הִרְמּוֹ יֶסֶג, יֶרְמּוֹ.

3.

15 הַזִּבְשָׁת a. הַבִּישָׁת.

f. ROOTS THIRD י(י) AND THIRD י,

(לִי AND לִי).

LXVII. 1. N O U N S.

1. ša'h(u)wu(n)=šā'hû (97, 18; 100, 11⁶) יֶשְׁחוּ,

20 גִּאֲוֹתִי גִאֲוָה. יֶשְׁלוֹת כִּסִּילִים, יֶשְׁלוֹה; בִּשְׁלוּי

gad(i)'yu(n) (the y may be original or not; i, its

homogeneous vowel, draws, in connected speech, the accent upon itself=*geDî'* (105, 11) גְּדִי, גְּדִי (=ga'diy; note è!), שְׁבִי, שְׁבִי, but שְׁבִיכם (note the *shifting* of the tone). צָבִים, גְּדִים a. צָבִים. בערי, ערי. (y=' , cf. ib. 14¹), גְּדִי עִים (cf. 82, 1⁴). צָבִים, שְׁבִי, לְחִי, לְחִי, עָרִי, עָרִים (הַשְׁרָה). הַחֲנִיּוֹת (חֲנָנִית * hānûr' = ha'n(u)wt = רַעֲיָה). הַחֲנִיּוֹת (hanu'wât = hanuyyôr'; the doubling of the third radical [w, which then is formed into y, cf. 101, 11] prevents its absorption by the preceding vowel; note that the vowel in the sharpened syllable remains short, because unaccented: *a closed unaccented syllable is equal in duration of pronunciation to an accented syll. with a produced vowel*). חֲנִית, שְׁבִית. חֲנִיתִים, חֲנִיתִי (the plural ending attached to the t of the fem. end., which, by *false analogy*, is regarded as a radical conson.; note that the loss in pronunciation of the final cons. was favorable to such formations), צָבִיה, וְחֲנִיתוֹתֵהֶם (9 ff.), גְּדִיּוֹתֵיךְ. day'yu(n) = day' גְּדִי, גְּדִי (day' = dê', 105, 1³), גְּדִי, גְּדִי (ib. 7¹), גְּדִים—רַשְׁעָתוֹ. כְּדִי רַשְׁעָתוֹ.

בבלי, בְּנֵי בַל־יָשָׁם, שִׁחַת בְּלִי. מְדִי חֲרֵשׁ בַּחֲרָשׁוּ
עַל־בְּלִי הַגִּיר לוֹ, מִבְּלִי־דַעַת, לִבְלִי־חֶק, דַּעַת
וּמוֹשִׁיעַ, בַּלְתִּי הַיּוֹם, (98, 4 f.), בַּלְתִּי טְהוֹר הוּא
בַּל (= bal'ya(n),

5 with the third radical *entirely absent*, a *biliteral form*;
poet. for לֹא etc.).

2. בְּנִיָּה; חֲצִיו, חֲצִי, חֲצִי. חֲרוֹת יְהוּה, חֲרוֹה.

יֵאת כְּדָרְלַעֲמָר 'in(y)t' (4 f.) = 'in'ta = 'it'ta = 'ēṭ
אֵתָהּ, אֵתָהּ, אֵתָהּ, אֵתָהּ, אֵתָהּ, אֵתָהּ, אֵתָהּ, אֵתָהּ
10 יֵאת הַשָּׁמַיִם 'i(w)(w)t' = 'ēṭ. אֵתָהּ, אֵתָהּ, אֵתָהּ, אֵתָהּ
אֵתָהּ. See XIV. A.

3. יֵפִי חֲכַמְתָּךְ. כְּסוּתָךְ, כְּסוּת. יֵתָהּ וְכָהּ.
וְחָלִים; וְחָלִי, הַחָלִי, יֵתָהּ. יֵפִיָּה, יֵפִי, יֵפִיָּה, יֵפִיָּה, יֵפִיָּה.
אֵתָהּ.

15 4. עֵתָהּ (עֵתָהּ) qere, *false analogy*, cf. 16, 11);
יֵעֵלוּ שְׂדֵי וְכָל־אֲשֶׁר בּוֹ. עֵנִי־אֶרֶץ, עֵנִים
שְׂדֵה (= sa'day = sa'dê = sāDè', ê *widened* to è; note
the function of ה as a *vowel letter*; the term 'לִי'ה'
roots' is therefore to be rejected), שְׂדֵה הָעִיר (è

retained), שָׁרִי (109,8), שָׁרָךְ, שָׁרְהוּ (15, 15;
the third radical retained in ê, to which the form
of the suffix is attached *without* an intervening
ease vowel), שְׁרִיךְ, שְׁרִינוּ, שְׁרִי חֲמֹד; שְׁרָה;
בִּשְׂרָתָם, שְׂרָתֵיהֶם, שְׂרָתֵינוּ, שְׂרָתֵי גִבְעָה, שְׂרָתֵי
עַל־פְּנֵי תְּהוֹם. מִלְּפָנִים, דְּפָנִים. פְּנֵי אֲבִיכֶן, פְּנֵי
שָׁמַיִם. מִפְּנֵי יְהוָה, לִפְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים, אֶת־פְּנֵי יְהוָה
(=ša'may-îm, *falsely taken* for a dual, hence the
peculiar accent), עֲרִי אֲבָר. שְׁמִיךְ, שְׁמִי הַשָּׁמַיִם,
(י retained in *spelling*; poet.), עֲרִירָאשׁ (1¹). 10
עֲרִי (= 'a'day-y[a], the noun [prepos.] in the
singular!), עֲרִיךְ, עֲרִי, עֲרִיכֶם; עֲרִיחַ, עֲרִי, עֲרִיךְ,
(poet.), עֲרִיךְ עֲלֶיךָ, עֲלֶיךָ, עֲלֵי, עֲלֵי. עַל־מֹשֶׁה,
עֲרִיכֶם, עֲרִינוּ; עֲרִיחַ, עֲרִי, עֲרִיכֶם (cf. 16, 9¹), עֲרִיכֶי
מִעַל־פְּנֵי הַמִּזְבֵּחַ, כְּעַל גְּמֻלוֹת. עֲרִיחֶן, עֲרִיחֶם, 15
עֲרִיחֶן (= 'a'rawat = 'a'ra'at etc.).
(מִנְאוֹת) מִנִּיּוֹת, מִנֶּחֶת; קִצָּוֹת, קִצָּת (qasā'wat),
עֲנֹתֶךָ, עֲנֹה. אוֹתוֹת (= 'a'wât = 'a'wawat); אוֹת
גְּלוֹת הָאָרֶץ. כָּלָה. רוּיָה (=galawt').

5. יָפָה. שְׁלֹוִי עוֹלָם; שְׁלֹוִי (ya'pî y' = yāpê' 20

יִפָּהּ, יִפָּהּ עֵינַיִם, = yāPè', by analogy, cf. 109, 17),
 חֵי יְהוּה, חֵי יִפּוֹת מְרָאָה, יִפּוֹת; יִפְתִּי, יִפְת־תֹּאֵר
 and חֵי נִפְשָׁךְ, חֵי; חֵי; חֵי.

7. רֶעֶךְ, רֶעֶךְ, רֶעִי, רֶעֶ, רֶעֶךְ רֶדֶר, רֶעֶךְ.
 5 רֶעִי, רֶעִי, רֶעִי אֵיזֹב, רֶעִים; רֶעֶהוּ. a. רֶעוּ
 בְּכָה, (with the accent shifted), קָצָה, מֵעֵים
 אֵלֵי, אֵלֵי, אֵל־הַגּוֹלָה, (poet.), אֵלֵי־גִיל. (93, 14)
 אֵלֵיכֶם, אֵלֵינוּ; אֵלִיהָ, אֵלִיו, אֵלֶיךָ, אֵלֶיךָ, אֵלֶיךָ
 אֲדִיהֶן, אֲלִיהֶם, אֲלִיכֶן.

10. גֹּלָה, ga'lâwu(n) = ga-lâ'u = gālâ = gālô'
 עֵשׂוֹ.

11. נָקִי, נָקִי, נָקִיא, na'qîwu = na'qî'(u) = nāqî'
 עֲנִיךָ, עֲנִי עֲמִי, הַעֲנִיִּים; (108, 19') לַעֲנִיךָ, כִּפִּים
 גִּזִּית, עֲלִית הַמִּקְרָה, רִמִּיהָ.

12. a. נִטּוּת, sa'pûwu = sa'pû'(u) = sāpû'
 15 וּבִזּוּי עִם, בִּזּוּי, ba'zûy(u) = bāzûy'
 עִשּׂוּת (ketib). וּחֲפוּי רֹאשׁ, נִטּוּת, נִטּוּיָהּ, וּפְדוּיָהּ, יְהוּה, בְּנוּיִים
 הַעֲשִׂיִּים.

a. בִּלּוּי סִחְבוֹת, בִּלּוּי, סִחְבוֹת, סִחְבוֹת, סִחְבוֹת, סִחְבוֹת
 20 הַסִּחְבוֹת.

15. בִּסּוּי עוֹר.

17. רָעִי, קִנְיָה שָׁמַיִם (110, 20³), גִּלְהָה. Note
 עֲשֵׂהְךָ, וְהִפְרָךְ. דָּרָאֲנִי. (108, 21²) a. עֲשֵׂהְךָ, but
 בְּנֵי, בָנִים; רָצָם; רָאֲנוּ, עָשָׂה, (110, 2ff.), בּוֹזְהוּ
 רָאִיָּהֶם, שְׁבִינוּ, רָאִיָּה, יִצְפִּי, בְּנִיךָ, חֲזוּי, שְׁלֵמָה
 הָאֲתִיּוֹת, (111, 13²), בּוֹכֶיָה. חֲלַת אֶהְבֶּה, חֲלָה. קִנְיָהֶן
 5 Note עֲטִיָּה.

18. גִּלְוֹתִי, גִּלְוֹת הַמֶּלֶךְ, גִּלְוֹת

20. גִּאָּה; גִּאִים, גִּאָּה.

21 (22.) מַעֲשֵׂהְךָ, מִשְׁקָה הַמֶּלֶךְ, (109, 17ff.), מַעֲשֵׂהְךָ

(= ...šaika = šayka), מַעֲשֵׂהֶוּ, מַעֲשֵׂי, 10

מַעֲשֵׂיךָ, מַעֲשֵׂי, מַעֲשֵׂי, מַעֲשֵׂי יְהִיָּהֶם,

מַרְעָה, מַרְאָה. מַעֲשֵׂיהֶם, מַעֲשֵׂי, מַעֲשֵׂי, מַעֲשֵׂיךָ,

מַטָּה, מַטָּה, מַצָּה, מַכָּה, מַעֲלָה — מַשְׁנָה הַתּוֹרָה

מַמְעַל, מַעֲלָה, מַעֲלָה. (מ) לַמַּטָּה, מַטָּה, מַטָּה. מַטּוֹת

לַמַּעֲנָבִים, לַמַּעֲנָה, לַמַּעֲנִי, לַמַּעֲנֵן שְׁמִי; מַעֲנָה. מַמְעַל 15

22 (31). מַחֲצִית הַשֶּׁקֶל. מַרְבִּיתָם, מַרְבִּית.

23 (32). מַרְדּוֹת, מַחֲלִיִּים.

25 (33). תּוֹשִׁיָּה, תּוֹשִׁיָּה. מַתְעַנִּיתִי, תַּכְלִית.

תּוֹרָה, תּוֹרָה. תּוֹרָה רָשָׁעִים, תּוֹרָה. (5⁴)

תּוֹנָה.

26 (34). תרבות אנשים. תחלואים.

35. אַפּעֶה, אַרְבֵּה.

40. יַעַן אֲשֶׁר לֹא־הִלְכוּ יַעַן כִּדְּתוּעַבְתִּיךָ.

42. רַעֲיוֹן רוּחַ.

5 43. אֲבִיוֹן. עֲלִיוֹן. עֲנִין כֶּסֶף, קִנִּין.

45. חֲזִיוֹן לֵילָה, חֲזִיוֹן וּכְלִיוֹן עֵינַיִם, כְּלִיוֹן.
שִׁשּׁוֹן רָצוֹן מַלְכִּים, (110,10) רָצוֹן חֲזִינוֹת, מַחֲזִינוֹ
לְבִי [106,1²] explained by the *principle of analogy*),
עֲנוֹת חֲזוֹן יִשְׁעֶיהָ, חֲזוֹן רָצוֹן, רָצוֹנִי.

10 . LXVIII. 2. V E R B S.

A. WITHOUT SUFFIXES.

ACTIVE.

PERF. ga'lawā=ga'la'a=

gālā'¹ נָגַלְהָ הִתְנַגְּלָה הִגְלָה גָּלָה גָּלָה

15 ga'lawat=ga'lât=ga'lat=ga'latat=

gāl'eTā'³ נִגְלַתְהָ הִתְנַגְּלַתְהָ הִגְלַתְהָ גָּלַתְהָ גָּלַתְהָ

(ga'lawta =)ga'layta = gālê'Tā =

gālî'Tā' נִגְלִיתְ הִתְנַגְּלִיתְ הִגְלִיתְ גָּלִיתְ גָּלִיתְ
(נִגְלִיתְ הִתְנַגְּלִיתְ הִגְלִיתְ גָּלִיתְ)

IMPF. (yag'liwu=) yag'liy(u)=

	yigle ¹⁰	יִגְלֶה	יִגְלֶה	יִגְלֶה	יִתְגַּלֶּה	יִגְלֶה
		תִּגְלִי	תִּגְלִי	תִּגְלִי	תִּתְגַּלִּי	תִּגְלִי
		תִּגְלִינָה	תִּתְגַּלִּינָה	תִּגְלִינָה	תִּתְגַּלִּינָה	תִּגְלִינָה
IMP.		גִּלֵּה	גִּלֵּה	הִגְלִה	הִתְגַּלֵּה	הִגְלִה
		גִּלִּי	גִּלִּי	הִגְלִי	הִתְגַּלִּי	הִגְלִי
		גִּלִּינָה	הִתְגַּלִּינָה	הִגְלִינָה	הִתְגַּלִּינָה	הִגְלִינָה
INF. CSTR.		גִּלּוֹת	גִּלּוֹת	הִגְלוֹת	הִתְגַּלוֹת	הִגְלוֹת
" ABS.		גִּלָּה	גִּלָּה	הִגְלָה	[הִתְגַּלָּה]	נִגְלָה
PART.		גִּלָּה ¹⁰	מִגְלָה	מִגְלָה	מִתְגַּלָּה	נִגְלָה ¹¹
		גִּלְיָי ¹²				

¹⁰⁰, ¹⁰¹; 37, ². ³⁸, ¹²¹; 73, ⁶¹,
 with the shortening of â (106, ¹²), the t was taken
 for a radical letter (*popular etymology*) and, as a
 consequence, the word was inflected anew. ¹⁵ê may
 be flattened to î. ¹¹², ¹¹; with verbs (orig.)
 middle i, the form goes back to yaglay. ¹¹³, ⁷.
¹¹⁰, ¹⁹. ¹¹¹, ¹⁰. ¹¹², ¹¹=naglay, cf. 112, ⁹.
¹¹¹, ¹⁶.

PASSIVE.

PERF.	גָּלָה	גָּלְתָּה	גָּלִיתָ
	הִגָּלָה	הִגָּלְתָּה	הִגָּלִיתָ
IMPF.	yagul'lay, yug'lay etc. ¹		
	יִגָּלָה	תִּגָּלִי	תִּגָּלִינָה
5	יִגָּלָה	תִּגָּלִי	תִּגָּלִינָה
INF. CSTR.	הִגָּלוֹת גָּלוֹת.		
" ABS.	(גָּלָה) הִגָּלָה.		
PART.	מִגָּלָה מְגָלָה.		

¹cf. 114, 18¹¹.

- 10 NOTES. 1. הִגָּלָה (74, 17°).—2. וְהִרְצָתָ a. (114, 17°). כָּלוּ. הִשְׁקָתָה, נִגָּלְתָה, כָּלְתָה; הִגָּלְתָּ וּנְגָלִינוּ; בִּנְתָה וְהִשְׁתַּנִּיתָ, גָּלִיתָ; יִשְׁלֹוֹתִי.—3. וְהִשְׁקִיתָ, וְכָלִיתָ, וְקִוִּיתִי, וְכִנֵּיתִי, כָּסִיתָ a. יִשְׁלֹוֹ (y—4. תִּבְסֶסָה, אֲדַמָּה.—5. יִשְׁלֹוֹ (y—6. וְתִרְלָנָה.—7. וְיִשְׁבָּה.—8. הִזְכּוּ.—9. a. יִבֵּן (100, 16; the second vowel a faint remnant of the corresponding vowel of the stem, cf. 23, 1 f.; note that the first vowel, though accented, remains as yet short), וְיִבֵּן;

b. וַתִּפֶּן (cf. 23, 5°), וַאֲפֶן; c. וַיִּפֶּת (cf. ib. 7°; the dageš lene indicates that a faint vowel was heard after the final consonant), וַיִּשֶׁב. d. וַיִּבֶּן. ;
 וַיִּגַּל. a.—וַיִּכַּל (76, 19'), תִּגַּל.—תִּשֶׁת, יִשֶׁט, יִרֶד;
 5 תִּגַּל. וַיִּתְּגַל.—וַיִּשָּׁק, יִרֶד, יִפֶּת (cf. 23, 1); b. מַכְסִים. 11.—הֶרֶף, הֶרֶב. גַּל. 10.—וַאֲפֶת. וַיִּקַּר
 מַרְבָּה; מַכְסוֹת, מַגְלָה, מַכְסִים, מַבְכוֹת, מַבְפָּה
 גְּבוּזִים; מַתְכָּסִים; הַמְּגָלִים; מַרְבָּה, מַרְבִּים, רַגְלִים
 הַנְּגָלוֹת, נַגְלָה.

B. WITH SUFFIXES.

10

1. פָּרַם, קָנָהוּ, קָנָה, פָּדָה, (115, 12°), קָנָנִי;
 וַהֲפֹדָה, וַהֲרַבָּה, וַהֲרַבָּה, הַקָּנָנִי; כָּלְנוּ, כָּסָהוּ, רָמָנִי;
 וַשְּׁבוּם, כָּרוּהוּ, בָּנוּהוּ, וּכְלָתוּ, כָּסָתָנִי.—הֶגְלָם;
 פָּדִיתִיךָ, רָמִיתָנִי. הִשְׁקִיתָנוּ, כָּסִיתוּ, בִּזְתָּנִי.—וּכְסוּךָ;
 15 וַתִּרְצָנִי. 2.—וַהֲרַבְתִּים; רָמִיתִיךָ; וּבִנִיתִיָּה, מִשִּׁיתָהוּ;
 אָפַדְם, יִבְנֶנוּ, יִבְנֶהוּ, תִּשְׁבֶּךָ, יִרְצָךָ, הִירְצָךָ;
 —וַיִּגְלוּם, וַיִּכְלֶהוּ; תִּפְדּוּנִי.—וַתִּשְׁקוּהוּ; וַתְּכַסֵּנִי;
 3. כָּלּוּתוּ, כָּלָתִי. 4.—הִשְׁקָהוּ; כָּסּוּנוּ; פָּרָנִי;
 מִשְׁקָהוּ; מִצְפִּיךָ, מַכְסֶּךָ. 5.—בִּהְבִּנְתּוּ; בִּהְגָּלוּתִי;
 וּמִשְׁקִיו.

20

LXIX. VERBS THIRD י(י) AND THIRD י

—CONTINUED.

A. FIRST GUTTURAL.

1. תַּעֲדָה—עֲלִיתָם, וְעִשָּׂתָּ, חֲסִי a. חֲסִיָּה
- 5 תַּחֲנָה a. הִיחַתָּה; אָעֻלָּה, תַּעֲשֹׁן, תַּעֲשִׂין, יַעֲלָה
- יִהְיֶה, תַּחֲסֶה, יַחֲסִיִּן, יַחֲזִיִּן; יַחֲזֹן, יַחֲשׂוּ, יַחֲזֶה
- וְאָעֻל, (cf. 53, 12) וְתַעֲדֶר—יַהֲמִיִּן, אַהֲמִיָּה, יַהֲמָה
- וַיַּחֲזוּ, וַאֲחֻזָּה, וַיַּחֲזִין, אַחֲזוּ, תַּחֲזוּ; (וַאֲעִשָּׂה) וַאֲעִשׂ
- וַיַּחֲזֶם but וַיַּחֲזִין (cf. שְׁלַחַת, 64, 5) Note וַיַּחֲזֶד
- 10 חֲסוּ, וַחֲנָה, חֲזֶה; (עָנוּ) עָנוּ, עָלָה—וַיַּחֲר, וַנַּחֲנָה
- הַסִּכֵּלְתָּ עֲשׂוּ, לַמַּעַן עֲשֵׂה Note לַעֲשׂוֹת—אֵלַי
- לַחֲסוֹת a. לַחֲסוֹת, לַחֲזוֹת. לֹא־תוּכַל עֲשֶׂהוּ
- הַעֲלִיתָם, הַעֲלֵךְ, הַעֲלָה 2. —בַּהֲמוֹת יָמִים
- הַעֲלִיתָנוּ, וְהַעֲלִיתָ, הַעֲלִיתָ, וְהַעֲלוּ, וְהַעֲלֵתָ
- 15 וְהַעֲלִיתָם, וְהַעֲלִיתִי, הַעֲלִיתִי, וְהַעֲלִיתָ, הַעֲלִיתָ
- (וַאֲעִלָּה) וַאֲעֵל, וַיַּעֲלֵל; אַעֲלָה, יַעֲלָה—הַעֲלִיתָנוּ
- בָּחֲשׂוּ but הַעֲלֵל, הַעֲלָה—וַיַּחֲר, וַיַּחֲס
- מַעֲלִים, מַחֲשִׂים, מַעֲלָה גָרָה, מַחֲשָׂה—דַּהֲעֵלוֹת—
- הַחֲלִיתִי—מַעֲלַת גָּרָה, מַחֲלָה, מַמְעֵלִי הַגָּרָה

נַעֲשֶׂתָהּ but נַעֲשֶׂה נַעֲלָה — וְהִתְחַל, וְיִתְחַל 3.—
 וְיִתְעַשׂ — יִרְצֶה, יִחְצֹו, יַעֲשֶׂה — תִּתְּנָרוּ, נִחְלִיתִי, נִחְלוּ
 נַעֲשָׂה, נַעֲשִׂים — בִּהְעֵלוֹת הַעֲנָן — הִקְעֵלוּ —
 נִחְרִים, נִחְפָּה, הִנְחִלוֹת, נִחְלָה, נִחְלָה; הִנְעִשׂוֹת

B. MIDDLE GUTTURAL.

5

1. אִמְחָה, יִמְחָה — רִאֲתָךְ, כִּהְתָּה, רִאֲהָ, וְרִאָךְ.
 Note וַיִּמָּח; וַתִּתַּע, וַיִּשַׁע. תִּבְעִיוֹן. תִּרְאֵנִי a. יִרְאֵנִי
 but וְרִאָךְ, וְרִאָה, וְרִאָה (81, 16 ff.), יִרְאָה : וְתִלָּה
 — תִּרְאֶה פְּנִיךָ; לִשְׁחוֹת — בְּעִי — (cf. ib. 21). וְיִרְאָה
 10 וְיִרְס; וַיַּעֲזֶהוּ; כִּהְתָּה, כִּהְתָּה; וְסִחִיתִי 2. — גִּעְוָה, דָּחָה
 הִלְאֲתִיךָ, הִלְאֲתָה, הִלְאֲנִי; הִטְעוּ 3. — מִמְּחִים, אֲזָרָה
 יִלְאוּךָ — תִּוְּרִאֲתִי, תִּוְּרִאָךְ, הִרְאֲנִי, הִרְאֵנִי, הִרְאָה
 — הִרְאֵנִי, הִרְאֵנִי — וְיִרְאָה, וְיִתַּע, אֶל־תִּמָּח; יִרְאָה
 4. — מִרְאָה, הִרְאֵת, הִרְאֵת — הִלְאוֹת, אֲנִשִּׁים
 15 אֶל־תִּתְּנָר, אֶל־תִּתְּבַע, וְיִתְּרָאוּ, נִתְּרָאוּ; הִתְּרָאוּ
 (hitqatlal(a)), הִשְׁתַּחֲוָה מִשְׁתַּחֲוָה לָהּ; וְהִתְּנָר
 וְיִשְׁתַּחוּ (107, 19), וְיִשְׁתַּחוּ, וְיִשְׁתַּחוּ, וְיִשְׁתַּחוּ
 בְּהִשְׁתַּחוּיָתִי. לְהִשְׁתַּחוּת; הִשְׁתַּחוּי; וְיִשְׁתַּחוּ
 יִשְׁאֹן, יִדְחָה; נִרְאָתָה — מִשְׁתַּחוּיִם, מִשְׁתַּחוּה
 20 וְרִאָה, וְרִאָה, וְרִאָה (75, 24), יִפְּחָה, אֶל־תִּמָּח; יִרְאָה
 נִכְאָה לִבִּי, לְהִרְאָה, לְהִרְאָה; הִרְאָה

c. VERBS FIRST נ AND THIRD ו (י) (THIRD י).

1. ויט אל־הַט (76, 10¹), וַיֵּז, וַיֵּז, וַיֵּט, וַיֵּט.
2. —נָכַחְתָּהּ. יִנְקֶהָ: נִקְּיָתִי. —נִחְנִי. לִנְטוֹת; נִטָּה
3. אֶל־תֵּט, יִכְבֶּה, יִכְבֶּה, יֵטָה; הִשָּׂה, הִטָּתוּ, הִכָּה.
- 5 (ib. 8¹), —לִהְטוֹת; הֵךְ, הִכָּה; וָאֵט, וַיֵּךְ, וַיֵּךְ.
- הִנְחֵנִי. מִכִּים, מִכָּה אֱלֹהִים; תִּכּוּ; הִכְתָּה, הִכָּה.
4. —הִנְקָה תִנְקוּ; יִנְטָה; נִקָּה, נִטָּו. —יִנְחֵנִי.

d. VERBS FIRST א AND THIRD ו (י) (THIRD י).

1. יֵאָתִיו, יִתְאַתָּה, יֵאָתָה, יֵאָפָה; אֵבִיתָם.
2. —אֵתִיו, אֵפּוּ (12, 10f.); וַיֵּאָת, וַתֵּאָפּוּ
- 10 לִהְאֵלָתוּ; הֵתִיו; וַיֵּאָל.

e. VERBS FIRST ו (י) AND THIRD ו (י)
(THIRD י).

1. לִידוֹת; יֵיפּוּהוּ. —לִירוֹת, יֵרָה; וַתֵּיפֵי, וַיֵּיפֵי.
2. —יֵהוּדָה, יוֹדָה, תוֹנִיִּין; הוֹרָהוּ, וַהוּדִיתִי, הוֹדוּ.
- 15 3. —וַיֹּזֶר, וַאֲהוּרָנוּ (97, 12¹).

f. VERBS MIDDLE ו (MIDDLE י) AND THIRD
ו (י) (THIRD י).

1. צָוָה, —לָוָה; אָשׁוּה, יִרְוִין, יִלוּה; רָוָתָה.

וִיצוּ, יִצְוּ, יִצוּהָ ; צוּתָהּ, צוּרָה, צוּרָה, צוּרָה ; צוּרָה, צוּרָה ;
 הָרוּהָ. 3.—צוּרָה, קוּרָה ; צוּרָה, וּצוּרָה, וּצוּרָה ;
 יִקוּוּ ; נִקוּוּ. 4.—הָעוּתוּ ; הָעוּתוּ, הָעוּתוּ, הָעוּתוּ ;
 נִעוּהָ, נִעוּהָ, נִעוּתוּ. הָנִלּוּם ; תִּכּוּנָה

g. חִיָּה (חִי) AND הִיָּה (הוּה).

5

וְהִיָּתָה, וְהִיָּתָה. a. וְהִיָּתָה, הִיָּתָה, הִיָּתָה, הִיָּתָה. 1.
 (108, 1f.), יְהִי, יְהִיָּה. (11, 16) וְהִיָּתָה, הִיָּתָה ;
 הִי, וְהִיָּה, הִיָּה, הִיָּה. a. הִיָּה, וְהִיָּה, וְהִיָּה, וְהִיָּה ;
 הִיָּתָה, מְהִיָּה, לְהִיָּה, בְּהִיָּה, הִיָּתָה, הִיָּתָה ; הִיָּה, הִיָּה ;
 גְּהִיָּתָה, גְּהִיָּה.—הִיָּה, הִיָּה ; הִיָּה, הִיָּה ; בְּהִיָּה, 10
 חִיָּתָה, חִיָּתָה.—וְחִי, אֲחִיָּה, חִי. 2.—נְהִיָּה ; נְהִיָּה ;
 וְחִיָּה ; וְחִיָּה, וְחִיָּה, וְחִיָּה, וְחִיָּה ; וְחִיָּה ; וְחִיָּה ;
 הִיָּתָה, חִיָּתָה.—חִי, חִיָּה ; חִיָּה, חִיָּה ; חִיָּה, חִיָּה ;
 לְחִיָּה ; חִיָּה, חִיָּה ; חִיָּה, חִיָּה ; חִיָּה, חִיָּה ;
 חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה ; 15
 חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה ;
 חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה, חִיָּה ;

Note the following table of 1. לִ"א forms of לִ"ו verbs and 2. לִ"ו forms of לִ"א verbs.

1.

2.

1. וְרֵצָאֲתִי יִשְׁנָא ; 1. נִפְלִיתִי, רִפָּה ;
 אֲתָא ; הֵיאָה (in spelling). 2. הֶחֱכִיחַ, וְנִחַחָה ; מִלָּה ;

5

2. נִשְׂאָה, כִּלְאֲתִי ;
 רִפָּאֲתִי, נִפְלָאֲתִי ; מִלָּאֲתִי
 וְהִפְלָאֲתִי (in inflection).

3. אֶל-תִּלְאוּם, 3. נִשְׂאוּ, כִּלְתִּנִּי ;

נִשְׂאוּ-פֶשַׁע, בּוֹטָה, יִכְלָה ; תִּלְאוּם, לִירוּא, תִּבְאָה ;
 10 המְצִיתָךְ ; וִירְפוּ ; וְצָמַת (in inflection and
 spelling). Note also הִתְנַבֵּית, הִתְנַבּוֹת ;
 וִירְפוּ, וְנִפְלִינוּ, נִרְפָּתָה (119, לְקִרְאֲתִי רַעְהוּ
 10²), לְקִרְאֲתִי.

LXX. DENOMINATIVE NOUNS.

15

A. WITH THE AFFORMATIVE ÂN.

רִאשׁוֹן ; בִּאֲחֵרוֹנָה, אֲחֵרוֹנִים, אֲחֵרוֹן, הִקְרִמוּנָה
 (= ראשׁ+וֶן, ô[and û] dissimilated to î before a
 following ô), רִאשְׁנוֹת, בְּרִאשְׁנָה, רִאשְׁנָה, רִאשְׁנִים,
 עֲקָלְתוֹן, יִתְחַתּוֹן — תִּיכוֹן, (חוּץ+וֶן =) חִיצוֹן

20

נִחְשָׁתָן

B. WITH THE AFFORM. IYY.

עָזְתִּי; שְׁלִישִׁי, חֲתִי, אֲרָמִי, עֶרְבִי, יֶעֱרָבִי, נֶכְרִי, רִגְלִי
 but פְּנִימִי (מִצְרִים); מְצָרִי; (יְהוּדָה a. עֲזָה) יְהוּרִי
 (שְׁלֹה) שְׁלָנִי; (מִרְי) מְרִי; (עֲנָתוֹת) עֲנָתוֹתִי; (פְּנִים)
 n inserted *for euphony*). — קֶדְמָנִי. — 5
 a. הַגְרִיאִים a. הַגְרִים (108, 112, 18'), עֲבָרִים
 4), עֲבָרִיּוֹת; מְאַבִּיָּה, מִצְרִית.

C. WITH THE AFFORM. AY.

עָלִי, (= כִּי, cf. 114, 15'), (אֵז) אֵזִי, מָתִי, שְׁרִי. Cf.
 תַּחְתִּי, תַּחְתִּיךָ, תַּחְתִּי (עָלִי opp. תַּחְתִּי, תַּחְתִּם — 10
 תַּחְתִּיהֶם, תַּחְתִּיכֶם, תַּחְתִּינוּ, תַּחְתִּיה, (תַּחְתִּנוּ)
 אַחֲרִי, אַחֲרֶיךָ, אַחֲרִי (לִפְנֵי opp. תַּחְתִּיהֶן, תַּחְתִּיהֶן
 אַחֲרִי; אַחֲרֶיהֶן, אַחֲרֵיכֶם, אַחֲרֵינוּ, אַחֲרֵיהֶן
 אַחֲר, (*back formation* from אַחֲרִי etc.), רַבִּים
 אֲשֶׁרִי, אֲשֶׁרֵנוּ, אֲשֶׁרֶךָ, יַחְדָּו. הִדְלָת 15
 שְׂתִים עֲשָׂרָה. הָאִישׁ.

D. WITH THE AFFORM. (I)YAT, ÎT.

רֵאשִׁית — בְּרִית, בְּרִיָּה, מְרִבִּית, תְּבִנִית; בְּכִיָּה Cf.
 (99, 11), תַּחְתִּית הַהֵר, אַחֲרִית, רֵאשִׁיתךָ,
 שְׁאֲרִית, תְּבִנִיה.

E. WITH THE AFFORM. IYYAT.

Cf. עֲלִילָיָהּ—צָרָיָהּ.

F. WITH THE AFFORM. ŪT.

Cf. מַלְכוּת; יִלְדוּת; עֲבָדָתָנוּ—מַרְדּוּת; פְּדוּת. 5
בְּסִילוּת; בְּבִדּוּת; עֲדוּת; פְּתִיּוּת; (122, 61) מַלְכִּיּוּת
מַלְאָכוּת יהוה. מְסַכְנָת; עֲקָשׁוּת.

Note *denominative verbs*: נָטָה אָהַל = אָהַל;
(cf. מְתִיחִים; (מָטָר) cf. הַמָּטִיר; עִפָּר (בַּעֲפָר)
(יְהוּרִי).

10 LXXI. NOUNS WITH MIXED FORMS.

אֲנָשִׁי הַמָּקוֹם, אֲנָשִׁים, (poet.), אִישִׁים; אִישִׁי, אִישׁ
אִשְׁתּוֹ, אִשְׁתְּ חֵבֶר, אִשָּׁה. אֲנִשְׁהוּן, אֲנִשׁוּ
נְשִׁיכֶם, נְשִׁי, נְשִׁי דוֹר, נְשִׁים.

בָּתִּים; בֵּיתִי, בֵּית עֲבָדִים, בֵּיתָה פֶּרַעַה, בֵּית 120,
וּבְתִיכֶם, בְּתִיךָ, בְּתִי עֲבָדֶיךָ, (7²)
15 כְּלִי, כְּלִי זָהָב, כְּלִים; כְּלִיךָ, כְּלִי נְחֹשֶׁת, כְּלִי כְּלִי
כְּלִיהֶם.

עֲרִיכֶם, עֲרִיךָ, עֲרֵי הַלּוּיִם, עֲרִים; עֲרִיךָ, עִיר.

LXXII. ISOLATED NOUNS.

20 אָבִיו, אָבִיהוּ, אָבִיךָ, אָבִי, אָבִי שְׁאוּל, אָב

אָבִיהֶן, אָבִיהֶם, אָבִיכֶן, אָבִיכֶם, אָבִינוּ; אָבִיהָ
אֲבוֹתֵיהֶם, אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם, וְאֲבוֹת אֲבוֹתֶיהָ, אֲבוֹת
אֲבוֹתָם.

אָחִי אֲבִיהֶם, אָחִים; אָחִיכֶם, אָחִי, אָחִי אִמּוֹ, אָח
אָחִינוּ; אָחִיהָ, אָחִיו, אָחֶיהָ, אָחֶיהָ, אָחִי
אָחִיכֶם.

אָחוֹתֵיכֶם, אָחוֹתִי; אָחוֹתִי, אָחוֹת אָחֶיהָ, אָחוֹת
אִמְהָתִי, אִמְהוֹת עֲבָדָיו, הָאִמְהוֹת; אִמְתִּי, אִמָּה
אִמְהוֹתֵיכֶם.

בָּנִים; בָּנָהּ, בָּנָהּ, בָּנִי, בָּנֶיהָ, בָּנֶיהָ, בָּנֶיהָ, בָּנֶיהָ
בָּנֶיכֶם, בָּנִי בָנִי, וּבָנֵי בָנִים.

בָּנוֹתֵיכֶם, בָּנוֹתִי, מִבָּנוֹת הָאָרֶץ, בָּנוֹת; בָּתִּי, בַּת
רִגְתָּם, רִגְתָּ הֵם, רִגְתָּהּ, רִגְתָּ הֵם, רִגְתָּהּ; רִגְתָּ
רִלְתוֹת, רִלְתִּי, רִלְתִּי בֵּיתִי, רִלְתִּים, רִלְתוֹ, רִלְתָּ
רִלְתוֹת הָעֲלִיָּה.

רִמִּי אֲחִיהָ, רִמִּים; רִמְכֶם, רִמְךָ, רִמִּי, רִם זָכָחִי, רִם
רִמִּיךָ.

רִמּוֹתָהּ, רִמּוֹתֶיהָ; רִמִּיהָ, רִמִּיךָ.

יָדֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ, יָדִים, יָדְכֶם, יָדְךָ, יָדִי, יָד הָעֲרִים, יָד
וִידוֹת הָאוֹפָנִים, יָדוֹת, יָדֵיכֶם, יָדִי, מִיָּדֵי רָשָׁע
יָדָיו.

מימים, יָמִים; יוֹמִים; בְּיוֹמוֹ, יוֹמָךְ, יוֹמָם, יוֹם;
 וּבְיָמֶיכֶם, יָמִי, מִימִי הַשְּׁפָטִים, יָמִי חַיִּי, יְמִימָה
 כִּימוֹת עֲנִיתָנוּ, יְמוֹת עוֹלָם.

מִימִיָּהֶם, מִימִי, מִימִי הִירְדֵּן, מִי נָהָר הַמֵּימָה, מִיָּם.

5 עֲצִיךָ, עֲצֵי הָעֵלָה, עֲצִים; עֲצָךְ, עֵץ.

שָׂיָהּ, שָׂיָהוּ, שָׂיָהוּ, שָׂה עוֹים, שָׂה.

שְׁפָתֵי חֻלְקוֹת, שְׁפָתִים; שְׁפָתוֹ, שְׁפַת רַעְהוּ, שְׁפָה
 שְׁפָתוֹתֶיךָ, שְׁפָתוֹת כָּסִיל; שְׁפָתֵיהֶם, שְׁפָתֵי
 שְׁפָתוֹתֶיכֶם.

10 שְׁמָכֶם, שְׁמָךְ שְׁמִי, שְׁמִי שְׁס־בְּנוּ, שֵׁם קִדְשִׁי, שֵׁם
 שְׁמוֹתֶם, שְׁמוֹת הָעָרִים, שְׁמוֹת.

שְׁנֵי רַעַב, שְׁנִים; שְׁנָתָהּ, שְׁנָתוֹ, שְׁנַת הָרַעַב, שְׁנָה
 שְׁנוֹתֵי, שְׁנוֹתֵי, שְׁנוֹת מִסְפָּר, שְׁנִינוּ, שְׁנִי
 שְׁנוֹתֶם, שְׁנוֹתֵינוּ, שְׁנוֹתָיו, שְׁנוֹתֶיךָ, שְׁנוֹתֶיךָ.

15 LXXIII. THE NUMERALS.

A. CARDINAL NUMBERS.

1. אֶחָדָה, אֶחָד הָהָרִים, אֶחָד אֶחָד.
 יָמִים אֶחָדִים. בְּאַחַת עָרֶיךָ, הִירִיעָה הָאַחַת.

2. שְׁנֵי הַמְּאֹרֶת, יָמִים שְׁנִים, שְׁנֵים אֲנָשִׁים;
 20 עָרִים שְׁתֵּים; שְׁתֵּים נָשִׁים. שְׁנֵיהֶם, שְׁנֵיכֶם, שְׁנֵינוּ.

שְׁתִּיהֶן, שְׁתִּיהֶם, שְׁתֵּי בָנוֹת.

לְשָׁלֹשׁ, עָרִים שְׁלֹשׁ, שְׁלֹשׁ עָרִים. 3-10.
בְּפָרִים שְׁלֹשָׁה, שְׁלֹשָׁה בָּנִים, שְׁלֹש־אַלְפָּה, הַשָּׁנִים
שֶׁרֶשֶׁתָּם, שְׁלֹשָׁתְכֶם, שְׁלֹשֶׁת יָמִים.

5	אַרְבַּעַת	est.	אַרְבַּעָה	est.	אַרְבַּע
	חֲמִשָּׁת		חֲמִשָּׁה		חֲמִשׁ
	שִׁשֶּׁת		שִׁשָּׁה		שִׁשׁ
	שִׁבְעַת		שִׁבְעָה		שִׁבַּע
	שְׁמֹנֶת		שְׁמֹנָה		שְׁמוֹנָה
10	תִּשְׁעַת		תִּשְׁעָה		תִּשְׁעַ
	עֶשְׂרֵת		עֶשְׂרָה		עֶשֶׂר

עֶשְׂתֵּי עָשָׂר, אַחַד עָשָׂר בּוֹכָבִים. 11-12.
שִׁנָּיִם. עֶשְׁתֵּי עֶשְׂרֵה יָרִיעַת, עָרִים אַחַת עֶשְׂרֵה
שְׁתֵּיתִים עֶשְׂרֵה אַבְנִים, עֶשֶׂר נְשִׂאִים (7, 12).

שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה עָרִים, שְׁשָׁה עֶשֶׂר אַדְנִים. 13-19.

שְׁלֹשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה	שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר
אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּעָה
חֲמִשׁ	חֲמִשָּׁה
שִׁשׁ	שִׁשָּׁה
שִׁבַּע	שִׁבְעָה

שמנה עשר

שמנה עשרה

תשעה

תשע

20-99. עשרים but עשרים עיר
 שבעים, שבעים בני ירבעל, שלשים בני רכבים
 5 שלשים, חמשים, ארבעים, שלשים, עשרים; אחיו
 שבע ושמונים שנה. תשעים, שמונים, שבעים
 חמש שנים ושבעים שנה; שלשים ויש

100-100,000. מאה שנים, מאה שנים, מאה שנים
 שלש מאתים טורים, מאתים איש מאת אדנים
 10 חמש מאות אַתונות, ארבע מאות איש, מאות שנה
 שמנה מאות, נפש שבע מאות, שלש מאות שקלים
 אלף פעמים, אלף אמה, תשע מאות שנה, חלל
 שלשת אלפים איש. אלפים סוסים, אלפים איש
 etc. ארבעת אלפים; כשלשת אלפי איש

15 שתי רבוא, שתי רבות רבו, רבוא, רבבה
 שלש רבאות; שתי עשרה רבו, ארבע רבוא
 שש מאות אלף, מאה ארף

B. ORDINAL NUMBERS.

שני, חמישי, רביעי, שלישי, יגני, ראשון

בשבעה-עשר. Note עֲשִׂירִי, תִּשְׁעִי, שְׁמִנִּי, שְׁבִיעִי.
בשנת הארבעים, יום.

c. FRACTIONS.

ששית, חמישית a. חמישית, רביעית, שלישית,
חֲמִשׁ, רֶבַע or רְבַע. (עשיריה) עשירית, שביעית 5
מִחֲצִית, מִחֲצָה, חֲצִי.

d. DISTRIBUTIVE NUMBERS.

שבעה שבעה, שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם.

e. MULTIPLICATIVE NUMBERS.

שבעתים שבעתים, אַרְבַּעַתִּים. 10

LXXIV. POLYLITERALS.

A. NOUNS.

1. סִגְרִיר, נֶאֱוָה, נֶאֱוָה. רעננה, רעננים, רַעֲנָן.
שְׁעִירוֹהָ, גַּעְצוֹן (the *third* radical *repeated*).—
2. חֲלָלְקוֹת, אֲדַמְדַּם, אֲדַמְדַּם, הַפְּכַף, יִרְקָק. 15
פְּקַח־קוֹחַ, שְׁחַרְחַרְתַּל, יִפְּה־פִּיָּה. עַקְלָקְלוֹת,
אֲסַפְסָף (the *second* and *third* radicals *repeated*).—
3. זֹלַעְפָּה, עֲקָרִים, עֲקָרָה, קֶרֶקַע הַיָּם, חֲשֵׁמַל.
סִגְרִים, שְׁמַאל, שְׁלֵה־בַת, זֹלַעְפוֹת רַעַב, זֹלַעְפוֹת.
חֲרָצְפוֹת רִשָּׁע, קֶרֶד־מִים, פְּרָפֶם, חֲרָמִשׁ—
צִפְרָדַע, שְׁקַעְרוֹת, גִּלְמוֹדָה, גִּלְמוֹד, עֲשִׂתָּרַת. 20

חֲבֻצֹּלֶת, עֲטִלָּה, חֲלָמִישׁ צוּר, חֲלָמִישׁ (a new consonant added or inserted).

B. VERBS.

1. אִמְלַל, אִמְלִל; שֶׁאֲנִי, רֶעֶנְנָה, שֶׁאֲנִי.
3. — חִמְרִירוּ; סִחֲרִיחַ. 2. — אִמְלִלָּה, אִמְלִלָּה.
(all intensive formations). מִחֲסַפִּים; יִבְרַסְמֶנָּה

LXXV. ISOLATED PARTICLES.

1. ADVERBS. הַנֶּה, הַלֵּם, עֲתָה, יִשְׁמָה, הַלֵּאָה, יִשְׁנֻ, יִשְׁלִי, יֵשׁ, רֶכֶּ, אֶךְ, אֶכֶּן, מֵאִז, אִז, אִז, שָׁם, פֹּה, אִיכָּה, אִי, אִיָּה, אֵל, לֹא, הִי־יִשְׁכֶּם, יִשְׁכֶּם, (?)
 10 אִיכָּה, אִיָּה, אִפּוֹא, אִיפֹה, אִיךְ, אִיכָּה, עֲרֹאן, מֵאִן, אִים, אִין
 (ai irregularly contracted to â). אִנָּה, אֵל-נָא, נָא, לוֹ, מִדּוּעַ, עֲרֹאנָה, אִנָּה.
 (אִנָּה נָא = *אִנָּה).

- 15 2. PREPOSITIONS. וּמִבֶּלְעָרִי, מִפְּלֶעָרִי יְהוּה
וּבִלְעָרִי, בִּלְעָרִי.

- i 3. CONJUNCTIONS. אֶתְּ, וְ, אוֹ, אִם, כִּי, אַךְ.
כִּי - כִּי, בְּ, מֵ, מִן; מֵאֲשֶׁר, כִּמְאֲשֶׁר, אֲשֶׁר, אֵל, אֱלֹהִים
לְ, לְפָנֶיךָ, לְפָנֵינוּ, לְפָנֵיהֶם, לְפָנֵינוּ, לְפָנֵיהֶם, (for *לְ, dissimilation, cf. 121, 17f.),
etc. אַחֲרֵי, אַחֲרָיו, אַחֲרֵיהֶם, etc.
- 20

naqatala, yahinqatilu (43,2 f.) (the intensive, causative and reflexive stems exhibit in the perf. and impf. tense-stem respectively the same char. vowels as the simple stem of middle A verbs, cf. 5 130,18 ff.).

5. quttila, yaquttalu (39,4); huqutila, yahuqutalu (41,2); cf. also 30, 15ff. (the char. vowels of the perf. and impf. tense-stems respectively in the *passive* are the same as those of verbs 10 middle I, cf. ib. 14ff.).

6. qatâlu(n) (32,15); qattâlu(n) (38,3), haqatâlu(n) (76,15), naqatâlu(n) (43,9.14²); הַקָּטֵל (41,7.9²) (the nominal form [32,15], commonly called the *infin. absolute*, shows char. vowel of the 15 perf. tense-stem in lengthened form; hence the name given ib. 14).

7. qutulu(n) (35,12; 37.6²; 38,11; 39,13¹; 40,14⁵; 41,11⁴; 42,10; 43,19f.) (the nominal form [35,12 f.], commonly called the *infin. construct*, constitutes 20 the bare impf. tense-stem; hence the name given ib. 11.)

8. maqattilu(n) (38,10), maquttalu(n) (39,14⁵), mahaqatilu(n) (40,10), mahuqutalu(n) (41,10³), ma

hitqattilu(n) (42, 7²); naqtalu(n) (43, 14¹) (the participles of the intensive and causative stems show the char. vowels of the respective impf. tense-stems, while that of the N reflexive reproduces the vowel of the perf. tense-stem).

9. qâtîlu(n) (35, 16), qatûlu(n) (ib. 17) (the participles of the simple stem show equally the vowel of the impf. tense-stem, cf. yaqatîlu [yaqitîlu, 130, 17] and yaqatulu [yaqutulu, ib. 18]; in one case the first vowel, in the other the second is lengthened; note also the principle of differentiation).

10. קָטַן (100, 10³): קָטַן (ib. 5¹) = קָטַן : קָטַן : קָטַן : קָטַן (note in these nouns [participles, adjectives] the vowel of the perf. tense-stem, and the correspondence in meaning of the nominal and verbal forms).

11. qa'talu(n) = qa'tal (nom. form. 4) or qa't(a)l (1), qi'talu(n) = qi'tal (51, 8²) [or qi't(a)l (nom. form. 2)], qu'talu(n) [=qu't(a)l (3)]; qata'lu(n) or qita'lu(n) = [qatal' or] qital' (7).— qa'tîlu(n) = qa'tîl (5) [or qa't(i)l (1)], qi'tîlu(n) = qi't(i)l (2), qu'tîlu(n) [=qu't(i)l (3)]; qati'lu(n) or qiti'lu(n) = qatil' or qitil' (8).— qa'tulu(n) = qa'tul (6) [or qa't(u)l (1)],

qi'tulu(n) [=qi't(u)l (2)], qu'tulu(n)=qu't(u)l (3) ;
 qatu'lu(n) or qitu'lu(n) or qutu'lu(n) =(qatul',
 qitul', qutul'(9) (the nom. forms. 1—9 all go back
 to dissyllabic forms. with the char. vowels A, I, or
 5 U ; note the variations effected by the position of the
 accent ; when the second vowel is unaccented, it
 may or may not be retained as a full vowel ; when
 the second vowel is allowed to fade away into a
 mere remnant of a vowel, it so happens that in most
 10 cases the first vowel was identical with the second,
 and consequently the monosyllabic forms 1-3 have
 preserved the char. vowels of the original forms.
 from which they are derived).

12. qatâl(nom. form. 10): qatal (4)=qatîl(11):
 15 qatîl (5)=qatûl (12): qatul (6)= 13: 7=14: 8=15: 9
 (*formative lengthening* of the char. vowel).—qattal
 (19): 4=qittîl (20): 5 (*formative sharpening* of the
 middle radical).—27-29 combine both these elem-
 ents.—21-26. 35-37. 40—nouns with formative *pre-*
 20 *fixes* (preformatives). — 30-34. 38 f. 41 —the same
 with the char. vowel lengthened. — 42-45 — nouns
 with formative *suffixes* (afformatives).

13. qatâl: qatalat (cf. צַדִּיקָה) = qatîl: qatîlat

(cf. אָסִיף and אִסְפָּה) = qatúl : qatulat (cf. קָטַרַת)
 (formations with formative lengthening of the char.
 vowel may be replaced by such with feminine ending,
 the characteristic vowel remaining short; *compensa-*
tive forms.).

5

14. אָרַךְ, חָפֵץ || חָפֵץ, יָלַד || יָלַד cf. אָרַךְ *'aru-
 ka. Note טָמְאָה || טָמְאָה (u for i *metaplastically*). עָשׂוּק,
 *na'ima || עָשֶׂק (adjectives) שְׂבוּלָה, (גְּבִיר) נָעִים
 עָלָז גָּנֵב || שְׂבוּל, עֲלִיזָה, גָּנֵב שְׂכָלְתִּי, (גְּבִיר)
 חָנָף, טָבוּ יִגְעִים || זְקוּנִים, חֲנֻפָּה, טוֹב יִגְעֵ (adj.) 10
 שָׁמֶן, אִמְרָה, עֶשְׂקֵי אִשָּׁם || אִשָּׁם — (זָקֵן) זָקֵן, (חָנָף)
 עֲשׂוּקִים, מְרוּכָה, (עֲמֹד) שְׂבוּר, יִשְׁמֵן, יִאֲמְרוּ, עֶשְׂק
 חֲזֹק וְתִשָּׁלֵם, יֹאכֵל, יִמְלֹךְ, (יַעֲמֹד) יִשְׁבֹּר || שָׁלוֹם
 *yapqidu, *ya'siru || גָּדוֹל, (אִסִּיר) אִסִּיר, פָּקִיד, יִחְזֹק
 אָפֵל, טָמֵן, מֶלֶךְ || מֵאֵפֵל, מִטְמוֹן, מִמְרָכָה — יִגְדֵל 15
 מִחֲסוֹר, מִשְׁמָנִים, מִהֶפְכָּה, מִסְּלוּל, מֵאֲכֵלֶת (adj.)
 אָחָסֵר, הֶפֶךְ, וַיִּסְלוּ, אָכַל (ALL HEBREW NOUNS PRE-
 SENT THE CHARACTERISTIC VOWELS OF EITHER THE
 PERFECT OR IMPERFECT TENSE-STEM.)



PART III.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MODIFICATION
OF SOUNDS. A SUMMARY.

A. CONSONANTS.

LXXVII. THE ASPIRATED PRONUNCIATION OF בִּנְרַכַּת.

The explosive mutes ב, ג, ד, כ, פ, ת (i. e. all except the emphatic sounds), when preceded by a vowel, are aspirated, i. e. after the opening of the organs, the glottis remains in its position for a short while during which the remaining air produces a breathing. In course of time, the aspirated mutes pass into fricative sounds (3, 18 ff.).

LXXVIII. THE SIMPLE AND EXTENDED PRONUNCIATION OF CONSONANTS.

1. Every syllable originally ends in a vowel (5, 10), i. e. after each vowel a stop is made to allow the organs of speech to perform those operations which are necessary for the sounding of the following consonant. Occasionally the stop is made after the organs have assumed their new position (have been closed or brought near one another), and just before they are opened. The time spent on this mode of consonantal pronunciation may be twice as much as that employed in the *simple* sounding of a consonant. The impression which the *extended* (emphasised, sharpened) pronunciation makes upon our ear is that of repetition or *doubling* (6, 6 ff.).

2. The extended pronunciation of a consonant may be due
a. to *formative* reasons: 37, 12 ff.; 133, 17 ff.; b. to the desire of *increasing the volume* of a word: 66, 14 ff. 19 ff.; 68, 15 ff.;
c. to the *contraction* of identical consonants: 14, 4 ff.; 18, 8². 19; 32, 11; d. to the *assimilation* of consonants (cf. LXXIX); e. to the *suppression* of a following (cf. LXXX, 7) or preceding (ib. 5 note) ה; f. to the desire of preventing the *absorption* of a semivowel or its passage into a mere breathing (ח): 108, 8 ff. (cf. LXXXI, 2); g. or of *preserving* a short vowel in its *purity*, i. e. preventing its *production* (cf. LXXXV, 4), *reduction* (ib. 5) or

modification (ib. 11); h. or of making the *loss* (cf. LXXXVI) of a following vowel impossible: 49, 18 f.; 69, 2; i. to *euphony*: 12, 8; 58, 5 f.; 32, 13; 34, 9.

3. Certain consonants are not capable of being extended, viz. the lingual ך and the gutturals in the following order: ם, ץ, ה, ן. Cf. 11, 22; 61, 12 ff. ה and ן retained their capability of extension for a longer time than the rest; wherever, in the later stage of the language, we find them pronounced *simply* (without effecting a change in the preceding vowel, cf. LXXXIV, 3), we have a case of *lost doubling*).

4. The following consonants, if followed by a *reduced* vowel, equally admit of no doubling (cf. ib.); a. the *emphatic* sound ק (49, 12³); b. the *sibilants* ט: 80, 5⁴; צ: 83, 13⁴; ש: 72, 5²; ז: 11, 19¹); c. the *semi-vowels* י (11, 21; cf. 19, 9) and ך (26, 3³); d. the *liquids* ל (11, 19²), מ (ib., 20¹; cf. 19, 9) and נ (72, 5¹).

Note cases like 59, 16²; 74, 19². .

5. No consonant standing at the end of a word (a syllable), can be doubled: 66, 16 f.

LXXIX. ASSIMILATION OF CONSONANTS.

1. The dental nasal ן and, in some cases, the lingual ל are not sounded in certain forms, when they are found in the middle of a word and, in consequence of the loss of the vowel following upon them (cf. LXXXVI), come to stand at the end of the syllable; the time which was to be spent on their pronunciation is employed in placing the organs in the position required by the following consonant which is anticipated. The latter is sounded *doubly* (cf. LXXVIII, 1); hence the impression that the liquid has been replaced by a sound *similar* to the following consonant, or *assimilated* to it. 13, 7³. 19³; 43, 19⁵; 48, 5¹; 76, 5 ff.; 78, 7¹. 13¹. 21². — 11, 9 f.; 79, 11²; 80, 13³. The liquid may *exceptionally* remain unassimilated: 48, 4; 77, 3³; 78, 20². It is, as a rule, not assimilated, when the following consonant is a *gutural*: 76, 19 ff. but 13, 9 f.; 79, 15³.

2. *Real* assimilation, which is due to the anticipation of the following *cognate* consonant (ך, ז, ט, ש, נ), takes place with the dentals ק and ת (the latter as augment of the T reflexive); the

further result is *contraction* of the identical consonants (cf. LXXVIII, 2 c): 16, 11. 42 14; 62, 17²; 73, 13²; 79, 18⁴. **ṇ** *exceptionally* assimilated to the palatal **ṇ**: 42, 21. With **ḍ** or **ḷ** as first radical, the form *hiqtattala* is preferred, because the passage in pronunciation from a sibilant to a dental explosive is easier than the reverse: 42, 14 f.; with the emphatic **ḍ**, **ṇ** in addition is transformed into the emphatic **ḍ** (*partial* assimilation).

LXXX. DISAPPEARANCE (ABSORPTION) OF CONSONANTS.

1. **ṇ**, between two short vowels, is often *absorbed* by the vowel-complex surrounding it; the result is *contraction* of identical vowels (cf. LXXXII, 1) or formation of *diphthongs* in the case of dissimilar vowels (cf. *ib.* 2). 12, 11; 81, 13; 4². 14. 22¹. 12, 12; 84, 12. Cf. LXXXI, 2.

2. **ṇ**, following upon an unaccented (reduced) vowel, is readily (but not necessarily) *suppressed* together with the latter: 12, 15 f. 21³; 83, 3². 7¹; 84, 14¹; 83, 11²; 89, 4¹. The suppressed sound may and may not be retained in spelling: 81, 14; 82, 17.

3. **ṇ**, at the end of a word or syllable (the following vowel namely having disappeared, cf. LXXXVI), is unexceptionally *lost* in pronunciation: the closed syllable is thus opened. 81, 16 f.

4. **ṇ**, at the beginning of a syllable [in the middle of a word], preserves its consonantal [guttural] character: 81, 18 ff. The exceptions are few in number, and, in each case, the **ṇ** is preceded by a closed syllable: 82, 2 ff.; 83, 12².

5. **ṇ**, at the beginning of a word, is always consonantal.

Note the singular case 83, 15 f.

6. **ṇ**, between two short vowels, or preceded by a reduced vowel, is suppressed in certain prefixes (preformatives, augment) and suffixes. The vowels, or, in the other case, the reduced vowel, undergo the changes indicated above (under 1 and 2). 12, 15; 15, 15; 16, 2; 40, 11³; 41, 2²; 42, 9⁴; 43, 18.

Note cases like 16, 11; 46, 7.

7. **ṇ**, preceded by a closed syllable, emphasises, if suppressed,

the consonant upon which it follows: 18, 9; 48, 5³; 44, 14 f. (ן exceptionally not suppressed; 66, 4¹; 96, 3.)

8. ך of the feminine ending (both in the verb and noun) is preserved before suffixes and (in the noun) in the construct state: 15, 3; 16, 16 ff.; 45, 8 ff. In the absolute state and in the verb without suffixes, the ך, because originally unaccented, as a rule is dropped and, as a consequence, the closed syllable is opened: 26, 17 f.; 31, 10. ך exceptionally preserved: 84, 11²; 110, 17. Accented ך (in the absolute state) is retained: 27, 3.

9. ם (נ) of the old case-endings (14, 12 ff.), the old plural ending in verbal affirmatives (32, 3⁶; 33, 14⁶), the 2. person singular feminine of the personal pronoun (14, 1⁶) and the corresponding affirmative in the imperfect (33, 13⁴), the cohortative (34, 7) and the emphatic imperative (35, 4) is, as a rule, dropped. Exceptions: 51, 1⁴; 96, 1⁴; 37, 4⁵; 63, 14³; 37, 4⁴.

10. Cf. 78, 7 ff. 10 ff.

LXXXI. SEMIVOWELS.

1. The labial ױ is *rarely* preserved at the beginning of a word (cf. 12, 17) or syllable (cf. 96, 4³); as a rule, the palatal ײ takes its place: 90, 4 ff.; 92, 16¹; 93, 19¹; 94, 20. Double ױ is preserved (with some slight exceptions) in the impf. tense-stem of the N reflexive of verbs first ױ (95, 5²), while elsewhere (101, 11; 108, 9) it is replaced by ײ.

2. A semivowel, standing between two full vowels, passes into a mere breathing (ס). The latter may be preserved (108, 4³); but, as a rule, especially when standing between two vowels of the stem, it is subject to *absorption* (cf. LXXX, 1). 98, 7; 100, 10¹; 101, 4 f.; 114, 12. 93, 1 ff.; 98, 13; 100, 20. 98, 15; 101, 2¹. 98, 18. Sometimes the semivowel (י) is preserved by being doubled (cf. LXXVIII, 2 f): 108, 8 ff.; 111, 13².

3. A semivowel which closes a syllable (the following vowel having disappeared) is turned into its corresponding (cognate, homogeneous) vowel, ױ into u and ײ into i. 91, 3 ff.; 94, 16¹; 97, 16. 97, 5 f.; 104, 23. If the preceding vowel be u or i, ױ is absorbed by the former and ײ by the latter (in most cases the lost vowel was the same as that which precedes the semivowel, so that we actually have here the fact indicated above under 2). 12, 13; 13, 3⁶; 38, 15¹; 93, 9; 97, 8; 102, 5¹; 105, 11; 106, 5; 108, 2. — 94, 16²; 98,

2; 100, 11⁶; 107, 19. In some of these cases, the vowel-complex decides the retention of *y* respectively its passage into *y*: 93, 6 ff. The conjunction *w(a)* passes into *û* before labials, or any other consonant followed by a reduced vowel: 13, 3.

4. *y* or *y* which close a syllable, are *assimilated* to the following *y*: 96, 16 f.

5. At the beginning of certain forms, *y*(*y*) as first radical and the unaccented [reduced] vowel following upon it, are *dropped*: 90, 14 ff.; 93, 11⁶. 12⁶.

6. *y* assumes its full consonantal character especially in guttural surroundings: 97, 27 f.; 99, 17 f.; 104, 8.

B. VOWELS.

LXXXII. ORIGIN OF LONG VOWELS.

1. Long vowels owe their quantity either to *formative* motives: 14, 13. 17; 72, 3; 133, 16, or to the *contraction* of two consecutive identical vowels (cf. LXXX, 1; LXXXI, 2) respectively to the *absorption* of a semivowel by its cognate vowel (cf. LXXXI, 3). Thus *aa* = *â*, [*ii*,] *iy* = *î*, [*uu*,]^u *û*. The vowel-complex *ii*, at a later stage when it is sounded *ee* (cf. LXXXV, 6), is contracted to *ê*: 12, 12; 84, 12; 85, 8². Cases of contraction resulting in a short vowel are exceptional: 12, 10; 119, 10². *Iy* = *ê* (respectively *è*): 110, 20³; 114, 16³ (cf. 111, 1).

2. Diphthongs are two dissimilar vowels spoken without an intervening stop. They may be *original* (formative: 17, 10; 18, 13) or *derived*, i. e. due to the anticipation (epenthesis) of a vowel belonging to the following syllable (*aik*=*aki*: 15, 14), or to the fact described LXXXI, 3. Diphthongs are contracted in Hebrew into their intermediate single sounds (monophthongs): *au* = *ô*, *ai* = *ê* (91, 5 ff.; 93, 4 ff.; exceptionally *ai* = *â*: 16, 11; 129, 12 f.). Less frequently diphthongs are resolved into their constituent elements (104, 22), by analogy, it seems, also in cases like 17, 10; 18, 13 where the diphthong is original.

LXXXIII. MODIFICATION OF LONG VOWELS AND CHANGE OF QUANTITY.

1. *î* and *û* are always preserved in their purity, while *â*, which requires the tongue to be in its normal or indifferent po-

sition, as a rule, shows a tendency towards a pronunciation with rounded mouth (narrowed opening of the lips). Thus â in most cases is rounded to ô: 13, 19; 18, 1. 18; 25, 4. 16; 71, 8. 20; 81, 13; 83, 22²; 84, 17²; 101, 5; 103, 12¹. Wherever â is preserved in its purity (cf. 81, 15), it may sometimes be due to the principle of differentiation (cf. 100, 10¹ and ⁴); where no such principle is discernible, it is the business of the lexicographer to ascertain in each case, whether the word goes back to the period of the pure pronunciation of â, or it is one of those which, in the latest formative stage of Hebrew, were introduced from Aramaic where the tendency towards a rounded pronunciation of â is unknown.

2. Ê may be flattened to î (114, 15⁴) or widened to è (109, 17; 110, 20³; 112, 1¹; 114. 16⁶).

3. Ê is also found widened to è before the guttural א (16, 13) and the palatal נ (ib. 7).

4. O may furthermore be rounded to û, especially if the next syllable contain the former (*dissimilation* of vowels, cf. LXXXV, 14): 91, 12; 93, 19; 99, 9⁴; 103, 12². For the same reason ô and û are replaced by î (if the laws of formation permit that vowel) before a following ô: 121, 17 f.

5. Long vowels are not tolerated in closed syllable at the beginning or in the middle of a word (doubly closed syllable), but must change their quantity. The resultant short vowel is subject to the laws governing the modification of short vowels (cf. LXXXV, 6.9). 40, 13; 98 9². 16; 100, 10³; 101, 3.

6. Long vowels are also shortened, if unaccented: 45, 12. 19; 114, 12.

7. Change of quantity in long vowels is often due to the principle of false analogy (the long vowel being falsely taken for a produced vowel and then subjected to the laws of vocalic production, cf. ib., *passim*): 29, 16²; 83, 5 f.; 105, 19²; 106, 1²; 113, 8.

8. Sometimes the quantity changes for formative reasons: 134, 2 f.

LXXXIV. COMPENSATIVE PRODUCTION OF SHORT VOWELS.

1. In the case of a consonant not being sounded (cf. LXXIX, 1), especially if the following consonant is not capable of being doubled (cf. LXXVIII, 3), or simply in case of omitted doubling

(ib.), the time which was to be spent on the lost consonant, is employed in extending (drawing out, lengthening) or *producing* the vowel preceding it. Thus $a = \bar{a}$ (11, 22 f.; 12, 18; 19, 11 f.; 55, 2⁴; 56, 11²; 61, 15; 62, 17³; 69, 6¹), $i(e) = \bar{e}$ (13, 19²; 55, 4²; 59, 14¹; 61, 12²; 75, 2³), $u(o) = \bar{o}$ (56, 5²; 62, 16 f.).

2. Wherever the omission of consonantal doubling does not *open* the preceding syllable (as in the case indicated LXXVIII, 5), i and $u = \bar{e}$ and $\bar{o}$ (67, 6¹. 9¹; the vowel is shortened again in ligature, cf. LXXXV, 10), but a , as a rule, remains unproduced (66, 17; a exceptionally produced ib. 18³), evidently because in closed syllable.

3. In cases like those indicated LXXIX, 4, the vowel is never produced (42, 22—an exceptional case); so also in case of *lost doubling* (LXXIX, 3).

4. Because this kind of vocalic production presupposes the loss of a consonant respectively the omission of consonantal doubling, the impression is gained that its purpose is the compensation of the loss of a sound, and is therefore commonly called *compensative production*.

LXXXV. PRODUCTION, REDUCTION AND MODIFICATION OF SHORT VOWELS.

1. The changes of short vowels which will be described in the following pages, are due partly to the stress of the accent respectively its absence, partly to syllabic conditions and consonantal surroundings.

2. The accent of which we speak here, may be either the original or *natural* accent ($qa'tal[a]$, $qat'tal[a]$, $ya'subb[u]$, $na'qâm[a]$ etc.), or the modern or *rhythmic* ($qatal'$, $qattal'$, $yasubb'$, $naqâm'$ etc.). The vocalic changes may be due to either ($yâsôb'$ etc.), while those coming from the time of the natural accent, could no longer be affected by the shifting of the tone.

3. ACCENTED SHORT VOWELS IN OPEN SYLLABLE ARE PRODUCED (cf. LXXXIII, 1). Thus $a' = \bar{a}$ (12, 8; 23, 3 f.; 56, 7². 32, 8), $i'(e') = \bar{e}$ (49, 4¹; 68, 17². 14, 2f.; 23, 5⁵; 36, 2; 116, 1¹), $u'(o) = \bar{o}$ (53, 20. 23, 6; 34, 1²). $\bar{E}$ exceptionally widened to $\bar{e}$: 90, 7². In an older period, sometimes also in consequence of false analogy, we find $a' = \hat{a} = \hat{o}$ (71, 8³), $i' = \hat{i}$ (40, 7 f.; 102, 5 ff.), $u' = \hat{u}$

(74, 4^b). Production is sometimes, though very rarely, neglected: 44, 20 (with a under the stress of the modern accent).

4. In the absolute (and construct, wherever of the same form) state of so-called monosyllabic nouns (cf. as to their origin LXXVI, 11) of the form qatl (nominal formation 1) and in the jussive and shortened imperative forms of verbs third ʔ(ʔ) in the causative stem (116, 4. 6), a, instead of being produced to ā, is *flattened* to è (23, 1; note, however, ā before ʔ: 97, 18; note also ā 107, 19 as over against unproduced [perhaps because preceding an originally doubled n, cf. below under 5] a 118, 16³). The i in the absol. of the form qitl (nom. form. 2) is regularly produced, viz. to ē (23, 5); while the corresponding verbal forms in the *simple* stem show also cases of neglected production (115, 19 f.). The reason for such neglect of production seems to be the feeling that, because the last syllable contains only the faint (colorless) remnant of a vowel, the first is not an open syllable of the kind usually to be met with: hence also with the vowel a, the tendency towards flattened pronunciation.

5. Production may be avoided by an artificial closing of the syllable in which the originally accented short vowel is found (cf. as to the principle involved, below under 11), viz. by the sharpening of the following consonant (especially if the latter be a liquid, dental or one of the stronger gutturals). 12, 6; 24, 9¹. 11; 26, 6³; 29, 18²; 52, 2²; 54, 11¹; 55, 1²; 74, 19³. 20¹.

6. UNACCENTED SHORT VOWELS IN OPEN SYLLABLE ARE REDUCED, i. e. half the time of what is spent on the sounding of a short vowel is employed in their pronunciation. Syllables containing reduced vowels are but half-syllables which are joined in speech to the one following them. As a rule, the reduced vowel is so indistinctly spoken that it resembles most the vowel e, and is therefore transcribed e. 12, 14; 23, 3³; 31, 20²; 33, 13⁴; 36, 3. 8; 49, 10¹; 79, 6¹; 85, 2¹; 99, 13. With certain consonants (gutturals [55, 14¹], emphatic sounds [34, 8¹]) or between two identical consonants [67, 17f.], the reduced vowel retains more of its original (or assumed, in accordance with the laws of vocalic modification, cf. below under 12) coloring, and is transcribed respectively a, e and o.

7. ORIGINALLY ACCENTED SHORT VOWELS IN (FIRMLY OR LOOSELY) CLOSED SYLLABLE REMAIN SHORT: 23, 2². 4¹. With the shifting of the tone in the later period of the language, however, they are subjected to certain modifications which are largely due to the nature of the preceding or following consonant. If the syllable be at the beginning of the word, a, as a rule, is flattened to i (12, 13; 24, 1; 26, 4; 33, 11; 43, 14¹) or e with gutturals in certain cases, especially ʌ (58, 17¹; 59, 11¹. 33, 4; 43, 21²; 57, 15), sometimes also before palatals (76, 3⁵; 95, 18²), and retained, as a rule, with gutturals (12, 9¹; 50, 5⁶; 51, 4⁴; 53, 12ff.; 57, 13f.; 60, 2; 89, 7⁴; 117, 7⁴) [cf. 58, 6³. 7¹; 59, 2¹]; i with gutts. shortened to e (50, 12²; 52, 20¹; 53, 9¹; 74, 17³; 84, 7¹; 115, 11¹); u shortened to o (23, 2²; 24, 17²) and retained before a cognate (labial) consonant (23, 9; 58, 2¹; 82, 8²). In the middle of a word, a remains unchanged (note an exception 95, 10): 31, 16; i, as a rule, it replaced by a (36, 5; note an exception 93, 16²) and u shortened to o (36, 10). The same laws hold good with such vowels (in the same position) as never were accented, except that i then very often is shortened to e (25, 19⁴; 49, 10²; after gutturals e and a may be found in the place of i (63, 12ff.) which is retained regularly before a following ʻ (its cognate semivowel, 106, 3) and exceptionally elsewhere (especially before sibilants, 49, 13³), while before gutturals (especially ʌ! 83, 2²) it is replaced by a in certain forms (66, 3⁵), and in others, under the stress of the original accent, produced to ē (ib. 3³).

8. Short vowels in closed syllable at the end of a word reveal, under the stress of the *modern accent*, the workings of a law observed above (LXXXIV, 2) in reference to compensative production of short vowels in the same position. Thus a remains unproduced (so in middle a verbs: 31, 19; the production in nominal formations with a in the last syllable [e. g. 23, 15] is due to the principle of differentiation; note exceptions: 52, 7¹; 56, 20), i is produced to ē (in the noun regularly: 24, 5¹, so also in the verb: 33, 2, where, however, very often ē is replaced by a: 37, 2³; 33, 12¹; 68, 1; 71, 11¹; 74, 1⁴; 84, 1³; 73, 6¹ [; note 114, 11] and exceptionally by e: 33, 12²) and u to ō (both in verb and noun: 24, 8¹; 36, 7; note the singular cases 14, 1⁴; 58, 2¹ where, as it seems, through i as a medium, u is shortened to e).

9. Short vowels in closed syllable in the middle of a word (in doubly closed syllable), when under the stress of the modern accent, on the whole testify to the truth of the law as stated under 8. It is a noteworthy fact that the final syllable of nouns (with an originally short vowel at the close) in the construct state is, for purposes as the one before us, regarded as doubly closed (the reason evidently being this, that the noun in the construct state [the *governing* noun] and the one in the genitive case immediately following it [the noun *governed*] are *logically* one). Thus *a* remains short (31, 11; 23, 16), *i* oftener appears as *a* than was the case above (36, 4; 38, 2¹; 42, 7²; 43, 19^a; 93, 10¹), though cases are not wanting where the regular production of *i* to *ē* may be witnessed (24, 11³; 38, 2²; 74, 3³; 75, 3³; 92, 15), and finally *u* is regularly produced to *ō* (36, 9; 24, 8²). With the shifting of the accent, the vowels come under the rule given above under 7 (cf. 63, 18¹). Observe the effect on open syllables: 86, 2⁴.

10. In the present system of Hebrew accentuation it frequently happens that for certain reasons the accent *recedes* to, or rather *resumes*, its natural position. Thus it is against the laws of Hebrew euphony to allow two accented syllables (the final syllable of the first, and the first [penult] of the second word) to follow closely upon one another. Again two words may be joined together as one, with one common accent on the second which, as a rule, is the much shorter one, and a secondary tone on the first, coinciding with its original accent. The final syllable of the first word, if closed, comes, by the very nature of the case, under the category of such vowels in closed syllable as never were accented (cf. above under 7 end) where there is no occasion for vocalic production. Thus *a* remains unchanged (32, 12¹; 32, 12²), *i* appears as *e* (44, 2¹. 1⁴; 73, 7¹; 24, 11³) and *u* as *o* (71, 17²; 24, 17¹). Note *i* exceptionally retained before a sibilant (73, 7²) and *u* before a labial (71, 17³). Note also 74, 14² but 75, 9². Observe the effect on open syllables: 87, 3².

11. Sharpened syllables are, for matters of vocalic changes of the nature described in this lesson, regarded as closed (or rather doubly closed, for they are only possible at the beginning or middle of a word, cf. LXXVIII, 5). Hence, if

coinciding with the place of the modern accent, the vowel *a* with them must remain unchanged (70, 17²), *i* appears as *a* (73, 6²) and *ē* (72, 14¹) and *u* always as *ō* (70, 7). Originally accented sharpened syllables do not allow their vowels, with the shifting of the accent, to undergo the modifications mentioned above under 7; with slight exceptions (*a* flattened to *i* [67, 1⁶; 71, 10] and *u* shortened to *o* after gutturals [58, 12²]), they retain their pure sounds (cf. 69, 7³. 11³). Hence the doubling of a consonant in such conditions the best means for shielding short vowels, whether against *production* (cf. above under 5), *reduction* (28, 17²) or *modification* (51, 9² compared with *ib.* 9⁴).

12. The influence of gutturals upon surrounding vowels has been touched upon in the preceding paragraphs. A few supplementary words will suffice. The vowel *a* readily associates itself with gutturals as their cognate vowel, especially in the case of the vowel preceding the gutt.: 57, 13¹. Such is the ease with which *a* is spoken before gutts., that it is regularly inserted before a guttural (except *ṣ* which rather repudiates *a*, showing often a marked preference for *e*: 57, 15) closing a word and preceded by a heterogeneous vowel: 56, 1 f. Thus the gutts. shield an original *a* against modification. *I* is replaced in the verb by *a*, if preceding the gutt. (65, 9 ff.), but remains unaffected by the latter in certain nominal forms (65, 16²), or if following the gutt. (60, 21⁵; 62, 9³). *U* is equally replaced by *a* in the verb (60, 16²; cf. especially *u* as first vowel of the stem to *a* with first gutts.: 57, 17. 19), while in nominal forms it remains unaffected (65, 14³; cf. 63, 10 f.). The faint vowel in the second syllable of the nominal formations 1—3 in the absolute (or construct) state, appears as *a* with gutts. in the second or third place of the root (57, 19¹; note *e* with *ṣ*: 81, 18¹). A guttural preceding an unaccented short vowel in an open syllable, causes the reduced vowel to retain something of its original coloring: *a* thus appears as *a* (50, 6 f.), *i* as *a* (*ib.* 13¹) or *e* (especially with *ṣ*: 52, 3), *u*, as a rule, as *o* (50, 17 f.), but also as *a* (57, 19¹) respectively as *e* with *ṣ* (*ib.* 4).

13. As the syllabic accent of a word, so does the accent which a word receives by virtue of its position at the end of a

smaller or larger complex of sentences (the *pausal* accent) effect the production of the accented short vowel, independently of the syllabic conditions in which it is found. It may be worthy of notice that *e* of a non-pausal form is represented by *a* in the corresponding pausal form (cf. 44, 1^e; 66, 10^e), which fact should help to understand the frequent occurrence of *a* in cases where *ē* is expected (cf. above under 8—9).

14. Examples of vocalic modification through assimilation are less frequent (*a* to *i*: 38, 8; 40, 8 f. and *e* respectively *o*: 12, 9) than of such due to vocalic dissimilation (*a* to *ē*: 15, 13²; 45, 1². 15, 13²; 19, 15 f.; 20, 7; 55, 1¹; 55, 14³; 62, 18³; 69, 4^e; 71, 9 f.; 86, 1³; 79, 18⁴; note that the intervening consonant is, as a rule, a guttural or the palatal ɟ; cf. also 74, 8^e; 100, 11^e).

LXXXVI. DISAPPEARANCE OF (SHORT) VOWELS.

1. Owing to the stress of the original accent, it happens that, in completely developed triliterals (respectively polyliterals), one of the vowels of the stem disappears. The loss may be *total*, and, as a consequence, the preceding consonant is joined to the antecedent syllable which becomes *firmly* closed, or *partial*, when some faint remnant of the vowel is left and the antecedent syllable is *loosely* closed. In all cases, it seems, *total* disappearance of a vowel presupposes a period when the vowel was not *wholly* lost.

2. At the end of a word, *total* loss is the only thing possible (31, 9; 32, 21). To this category belong also the lost case-endings in the noun (14, 12 ff.; cf. 17, 13 f.).

3. The middle vowel of the stem is not *wholly* lost in certain forms of the imperative (34, 17; 48, 10) and in the inflection of the nominal formations 7-9 (cf. 48, 19; 49, 7²), also in those forms of the plural of the formations 1-5 which had the original accent on the first vowel of the stem (cf. 23, 5⁴). A full vowel or, at least, the remnant of such may be seen in cases where the next vowel is either *totally* lost or *reduced* (23, 1; 53, 16¹). *Total* loss is the rule in the singular forms of formations 1-3 with suffixes (23, 2²; cf. also 23, 7^e; 116, 1³. 80, 21; 118, 9¹). The final

stem vowel is also *totally* lost before consonantal affirmatives (32, 1³), but retained, in reduced form, with third gutts. (65, 21²).

4. The first vowel of the stem is *totally* lost in nominal or verbal forms with preformatives or augments bearing the original accent (26, 4; 33, 11; 36, 12; 40, 21; 41, 2); it may be retained (in a *reduced* form, and as a full vowel, if followed by a reduced vowel) with first gutts. (52, 7 ff.; 57, 13¹. 18; 58, 6¹. 18¹; 59, 5. 12²); elsewhere it is occasionally retained by an artificial sharpening of the preceding consonant (49, 18 f.).

TABLE OF REFERENCES TO STANDARD GRAMMARS.

G=Gesenius—Kautzsch, K=König, S=Stade (cf. Preface, p. viii).

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VI. G 35. 16, 2; K 16. 11. 7; S 172. 50-57.—VII. G 102, 2; S 374.—VIII. G 104, 2; S 379.—IX. G 102, 1; S 376.

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